

The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 8.

MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1896.

NO. 23

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 17, 1896.

	P.M.	Night	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
New York....	8.00	12.15	9.30	.....	.....
Philadelphia....	11.20	4.30	8.23	12.25	4.40
Washington....	10.40	.....	10.30	.....	.....
Baltimore....	11.40	4.50	11.25	.....	.....
Harrisburg....	3.10	8.10	11.30	3.50	10.20
Rockville....	.....	8.23	11.40	.....	5.13
Marysville....	3.24	8.27	11.44	.....	5.18
Duncannon....	3.38	8.45	11.59	4.15	5.34
Newport....	3.59	9.15	12.21	4.35	6.02
Millerstown....	.....	9.25	.....	4.41	.....
Thompsonstown....	.....	9.36	.....	4.51	.....
Port Royal....	4.31	9.54	.....	5.08	.....
Mifflin....	4.37	10.00	12.53	5.07	6.43
Lewistown....	4.58	10.23	1.10	5.27	7.07
Altoona....	5.20	10.48	1.27	5.30	7.30
N. Hamilton....	5.38	11.10	.....	5.50	.....
Mount Union....	5.42	11.16	1.46	6.08	7.56
Mapleton....	5.49	11.23	.....	6.02	.....
Huntingdon....	6.08	11.42	2.04	6.27	8.20
Petersburg....	6.21	11.57	2.18	.....	8.33
Birmingham....	6.48	12.23	2.44	h	8.56
Tyrone....	6.55	12.30	2.50	7.04	9.02
Bellwood....	7.18	12.51	3.03	7.23	9.20
Altoona....	7.40	1.10	3.25	7.40	9.35
Pittsburg....	12.10	6.05	7.20	11.30	2.00

"h" stops to let off passengers from points east or south of Harrisburg.

	*Dly	Dly	Dly	Dly	Dly	Dly
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Pittsburg....	3.10	8.00	.....	1.00	4.30	.....
Altoona....	7.15	11.40	2.10	6.05	9.05	.....
Bellwood....	7.30	11.52	2.26	6.20	9.19	.....
Tyrone....	7.48	12.03	2.45	6.37	9.33	.....
Birmingham....	7.53	g	2.50	6.42	.....	.....
Petersburg....	8.17	.....	3.15	7.06	.....	.....
Huntingdon....	8.30	12.35	3.30	7.20	10.12	.....
Mapleton....	8.47	.....	3.48	7.35	.....	.....
Mr. Union....	8.53	.....	3.54	7.41	10.32	.....
N. Hamilton....	8.58	.....	4.02	7.46	.....	.....
McVeytown....	9.15	.....	4.23	8.04	.....	.....
Lewistown....	9.35	1.33	4.50	8.26	11.16	.....
Mifflin....	9.55	1.50	5.15	8.47	11.37	.....
Port Royal....	6.42	9.59	5.20	8.52	.....	.....
Thompsonstown....	6.57	10.14	5.38	9.07	.....	.....
Millerstown....	7.06	10.22	5.48	9.16	.....	.....
Newport....	7.15	10.32	6.00	9.26	.....	.....
Duncannon....	7.39	10.54	6.26	9.50	.....	.....
Marysville....	7.54	11.07	6.42	10.04	.....	.....
Rockville....	7.58	11.12	6.48	.....	.....	.....
Harrisburg....	8.10	11.25	3.10	7.00	10.20	1.00

Pittsburg 3.10, Altoona 6.25, Tyrone 6.47, Huntingdon 7.17, Harrisburg 9.30 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Baltimore....	12.20	3.10	6.15	10.40	.....
Washington....	1.25	4.10	7.30	.....	.....
Philadelphia....	12.17	3.00	6.23	11.15	4.30
New York....	2.33	5.53	9.23	3.53	7.33

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburgh only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:
At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.35 A. M. and 3.15 P. M. week days.
For Milroy 6.20, 10.28 A. M. and 3.25 P. M. week days.
At Huntingdon.—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.
At Tyrone.—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.15 and 7.30 P. M. week days.
For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.35 and 7.25 P. M. week days.
For Scotia 7.50 A. M., and 3.10 P. M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh.
S. M. PREVOST, J. R. WOOD,
Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Take effect at 5.30 a. m., on Monday, May 18, 1896.

NORTH.			SOUTH.		
No. 14	No. 13	No. 12	No. 11	No. 10	No. 9
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
112	8.48	6.30	Robertsdale	11.37	6.39
124	9.00	6.32	Cook's	11.24	6.27
136	9.12	6.44	Cole's	11.11	6.15
204	9.35	7.10	Saltito	10.41	5.34
211	9.45	7.17	Three Springs	10.33	5.27
223	9.57	7.29	*Beersville	10.21	5.15
236	10.09	7.43	Rockhill	9.55	4.53
251	10.24	7.58	Shirley	9.40	4.38
258	10.31	8.05	*Augh. Mills	9.32	4.31
313	10.46	8.20	Mount Union	9.20	4.16

No. 9 leaves Robertsdale 7.35, a. m., Cooks 7.47, Coles 7.59, Saltito 8.24, Three Springs 8.32, Beersville 8.44, arrives at Rockhill 8.56.
No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cooks 5.13, Coles 5.25, Saltito 5.45, Three Springs 5.52, Beersville 6.02, arrives at Rockhill 6.14.
No. 4 leaves Rockhill 6.45 a. m., Beersville 6.55, Three Springs 7.17, Saltito 7.24, Coles 7.59, Cooks 8.11, arrives at Robertsdale 8.23.
No. 10 leaves Rockhill 5.30 a. m., Beersville 5.42, Three Springs 5.54, Saltito 6.01, Coles 6.44, Cooks 6.54, arrives at Robertsdale 7.04.
Extra (Saturday only), leaves Rockhill 12.22 p. m., Beersville 12.34, Three Springs 12.46, Saltito 12.53, Coles 1.36, Cooks 1.46, arrives at Robertsdale 1.56.
Extra (Saturday only), leaves Robertsdale 3.08 p. m., Cooks 3.20, Coles 3.32, Saltito 3.57, Three Springs 4.04, Beersville 4.16, arrives at Rockhill 4.28.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST.			EAST.		
No. 14	No. 13	No. 12	No. 11	No. 10	No. 9
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
6.00	10.00	L. Rockhill	9.05	5.05	.....
5.53	9.53	*Blacklog	9.12	5.12	.....
5.45	9.45	*Cedar Rock	9.20	5.20	.....
5.41	9.41	*Locke Valley	9.24	5.24	.....
5.35	9.35	*Shade Gap	9.30	5.30	.....
.....	.....	A. Goshorn L.	.....	.....	.....

All trains run daily except Sunday.
* Flag stations.
Trains 7, 8, 9, carry passengers when run.
A. W. GREENWOOD,
Superintendent

A Patriot's Warning.

This country has had few more unselfish patriots or faithful servants than General Francis E. Spinner, who, as Treasurer of the United States during the most trying financial crisis through which we have ever passed—the period of the Civil War—justly won a world-wide reputation as one of the ablest, most conservative, and experienced financiers. During the closing years of his life, General Spinner was a great sufferer from a cancer of the face, but during the whole period of his suffering, down to his latest breath, he manifested the keenest interest in public affairs, and especially in the financial question, as to which he wrote freely to the newspapers. His very last article was published in *Leslie's Weekly*. In this he discussed the subject of the increased coinage of silver, and warned the country that Free Coinage would precipitate a financial panic. His words have a peculiar and a pathetic interest at this time. We quote the closing paragraph of his article:

"I am nearly eighty-eight years old, and for more than half a century have watched and taken an interest in the monetary and commercial affairs of our country. I have no interest of friends or self to subserve. I am standing confronting an open grave, and expect soon to sink into one. I love my country greatly, and I love its people more. The prosperity of our country and the happiness of its people that now are, and of the generations that are to follow, are the subjects of solicitude nearest my heart. I cannot bear to sink into that grave without giving this my last note of solemn warning. *If the country would avoid a great calamity, let it restore gold to be the sole standard of values, and the consequent measure of all transferable commodities.* Fortify the United States Treasury with gold coin, gradually replace the warehouse silver certificates with Treasury notes of all denominations, from a five-cent to a thousand-dollar note, based upon and redeemable from the gold on deposit in the Treasury. Issue low interest-bearing interchangeable currency bonds. This currency would not only have the gold in the Treasury, but all that sixty-five million people possess, as a guaranty for its redemption. Such an arrangement of the currency would constitute the Treasury of the United States into a safe insurance office against commercial revulsions and monetary panics. On the other hand, an illy-constituted and depreciated medium, a dual standard of values, a redundant, inflated currency based on a greatly depreciated silver coin, such as the Silver cranks desire, are the she-wolves that will breed and litter want of confidence, distrust, fears, failures, and panics upon our country, and disaster and ruin upon our people. The monetary course now being pursued is as sure to bring disaster as effect follows cause. Let the people be warned of the danger that is before them.

Horse Farmers in Hard Luck.

Philadelphia Times.
The statement has recently been made that the ranchers of North Dakota, Idaho, and Washington have about 125,000 horses on their hands for which they cannot find purchasers at any price, the causes of the glut in the horse market being the trolley street railways and the bicycle.

The big ranchers are not the only nor the principal sufferers from the

substitution of electricity and the bicycle for horse power. The owners of the horse ranchers of the far West are few in number. The farmers who have for years raised horses for the city markets are numerous, and are to be found in every State West of the Allegheny mountains. Neither are the horse farmers the only sufferers by the new revolution in locomotion. Horses eat corn, oats and hay, and while one set of farmers formerly raised horses for city service, another grew the provender horses are fed on. Both alike find their occupation gone. The electrical power house eats coal and the bicycle does not eat anything, and between the two the demand for horses and horse provender has taken a mighty drop.

These are two of the items that have gone to make the farmer's lot an unusually hard one. Another is the competition of the newly developed wheat fields of Argentina and Australia, and still another is the unfriendly legislation of European countries against American meat and dairy products. Adjustment to these new conditions is necessarily slow, and until adjustment is reached many of the farmers of the country will be compelled to sail close to the wind.

That the hard times caused by these new conditions will be permanent is not to be expected. American farmers can adapt themselves to new conditions more readily than those of any other country. For the present, however, the conditions are against the farmer, and those who have been caught with cheap horses for which there is no demand must grow something besides horses as quickly as possible.

The Bottom of the Atlantic.

If the Atlantic ocean were to be converted into dry land it would form a huge valley, with the mountain masses of the Eastern and Western continents rising on either side. Itself 3000 miles wide, it would be divided by two ridges parallel to each other and to the marginal rims into three minor valleys, each from 500 to 600 miles in breadth. The dividing ridges would reach about half the elevation of the continental margins, and would form broad, undulating plateaus. Here and there they would rise into lofty summits, mostly volcanic, which now are known as Iceland and Azores. These mountain platforms would be covered by a fine gray mud, like chalk, while the three valleys would be occupied by red clay. The physical features of the new country would present a striking contrast to the scenery of the existing continents. The outlines would be soft and glowing. Precipices, gorges and sharp ridges would be almost unknown. The broad troughs would rise gradually and smoothly into the elevated platforms. This difference is due to the absence of atmospheric action. The bed of the Atlantic has not been exposed for countless ages, if ever, to the wear and tear of frost, rain and running water, and consequently the physical features of the new land would be such as would be mainly determined by the gradual upheaval of parts of the great Atlantic trough, or by the planing action of the waves during submergence. In the course of time river systems would be formed, and the sculpturing of the new surface would become more varied and picturesque.—*Exchange.*

—J. O. Heaton, merchant at Cassville sells and recommends Chamberlain's remedies.

224 Times Greater Than Our Sun.

Philadelphia Record.

As far as we know or are able to ascertain, Sirius, one of the giants among the "fixed stars" is one of the magnificent specimens of God's handiwork. Sir John Herschel's astronomical labors during the early portion of the century and those of the brilliant French Astronomer, Flammarion, during the past 25 years, has enabled us to know considerable about the distance to, the size of, and the intensity of the light of that distant orb. Sirius is situated about 52,000,000,000 leagues, or upwards of 225,000,000,000 of miles from our world, but the intensity of his light is such that it has been estimated by Flammarion to be at least 224 times greater than that emitted by our Sun! The distance to Sirius being so great it follows that we do not see that orb as it is to-day, but as it was 22 years ago. The ray of light which comes to us from Sirius in this the Summer of 1896, was not emitted by that orb yesterday or the day before, but early in the Spring of 1874. Should Sirius be blotted out of existence to-day, we would know nothing of the calamity until about the middle of the year 1918.

Sixty Years Ago and Now.

Sixty years ago women could not vote anywhere. In 1845 Kentucky gave school suffrage to widows. In 1861 Kansas gave it to all women. In 1869 England gave municipal suffrage to single women and widows, and Wyoming gave full suffrage to all women. School suffrage was granted in 1875 by Michigan and Minnesota, in 1876 by Colorado, in 1878 by New Hampshire and Oregon, in 1879 by Massachusetts, in 1880 by New York and Vermont. In 1881 municipal suffrage was extended to the single women and widows of Scotland. Nebraska gave women school suffrage in 1883 and Wisconsin in 1885. In 1886 school suffrage was granted in Washington and municipal suffrage to single women and widows in Ontario and New Brunswick. In 1887 municipal suffrage was extended in Kansas to all women and school suffrage in North and South Dakota, Montana, Arizona and New Jersey. In the same year Montana gave taxpaying women the right to vote upon all questions submitted to the taxpayers. In 1801 school suffrage was granted in Illinois. In 1892 municipal suffrage was extended to single women and widows in the province of Quebec. In 1893 school suffrage was granted in Connecticut and full suffrage in Colorado and New Zealand. In 1894 school suffrage was granted in Ohio, a limited municipal suffrage in Iowa and parish in England to women, both married and single. In 1896 full suffrage has been extended to the women of Utah.—*Alice Stone Blackwell.*

The All-Wise Weyler.

From the Philadelphia North American.
The more or less esteemed Weyler, commander in chief of the telegraph lines in Cuba and boss liar of the Spanish forces on the island, seems to be the kind of a military man, who always carefully plans to do that which will aid the enemy most. Cuba is absolutely the only thing left to Spain from which any revenue is to be derived, yet the sagacious Weyler has proceeded carefully to prohibit the export of tobacco, one of Cuba's chief products, and now he is about to execute a brilliant coup by prohibiting the grunting of the coming

sugar crop and the gathering of the coffee crop. He does this, understanding to strike a blow at the Cubans who have, or can get, all of these products they desire, while Spain groans for funds and makes all sorts of fancy inducements for loans, which are politely declined. The Cubans won't be hurt a bit by these orders, while Spain will lose millions. Oh, wise Weyler! You are the sort of a man who would climb a tree in order to have an advantageous position from which to direct the efforts of those at work chopping it down.

NIAGARA FALLS.

Low Rate Excursions via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company's ten-day excursions to Niagara Falls present the most advantageous method of witnessing this wonderful example of Nature's works.

The remaining excursions of the series will leave Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington on August 20, September 5 and 17. An experienced tourist agent and chaperon will accompany each excursion.

Excursion tickets, good for return passage on any regular train, exclusive of limited express trains, within ten days, will be sold at \$10 from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and at proportionate rates from other points. A stop-over will be allowed at Watkins and Rochester in either direction and at Buffalo returning.

A special train of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches will be run with each excursion.

An additional attraction to the tour of September 5 will be Canada's grand industrial Fair, which is to be held at Toronto from August 31 to September 12, which will have new and varied attractions. Tourists on this excursion will be granted greatly reduced rates between Niagara Falls and Toronto in order to avail themselves of the opportunity of visiting this great exposition.

For further information apply to nearest ticket agent, or address Tourist Agent, Room 411, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

—In a recent letter to the manufacturers Mr. W. F. Benjamin, editor of the *Spectator*, Rushford, N. Y., says. "It may be a pleasure to you to know the high esteem in which Chamberlain's medicines are held by the people of your own state, where they must be best known. An aunt of mine, who resides at Dexter, Iowa, was about to visit me a few years, and before leaving home wrote me, asking if they were sold here, stating if they were not she would bring a quantity with her, as she did not like to be without them." The medicines referred to are Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, famous for its cures of colds and croup; Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism, lame back, pains in the side and chest, and Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for bowel complaints. These medicines have been in constant use in Iowa for almost a quarter of a century. The people have learned that they are articles of great worth and merit, and unequalled by any other. They are for sale here by J. G. Gillam.

The Trial of Mr. Tongue.

Mr. Tongue was charged with being "an unruly evil, full of deadly poison," and in proof of the charge, the law book was produced, and the passage cited from James 3:8. The defendant replied that if it were not for Mr. Heart, who lived a little way below him, he should be as innocent as his neighbors, Mr. Nose and Messrs. Eyes, and in support of his position, he cited a passage from the same law book, Matt. 15:13. The court decided that the defence was a sound one, and that nothing really good could be expected from Mr. Tongue, until a radical change should take place in his neighbor Heart.—*Er.*

Did You Ever

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles? If not, get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all female complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, or are Nervous, Sleepless, Excitable, Melancholy or troubled with Dizzy Spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and strength are guaranteed by its use. Fifty cents and \$1.00 at B. O'Connor & Sons, Mapleton and Mill Creek.



BLIND WOMAN LAWYER.

Miss Christine Blanche Labarraque, a blind girl, who has been a study for the educators at Berkeley College, California, is going to be a lawyer. She will be the first blind girl lawyer in that State, and her determination to take up the profession of law has led to much discussion among those that have assisted in her college course. The young lady has had a remarkable career, and has been the subject of much comment because of her great learning.

THE NEWEST SUNSHADE.

The latest Parisian sunshades are small. It is suggested that at the present rate of decrease we shall soon be using the tiny silk and lace togs of our grandmothers.

Those most popular at the present, however, are of rational size. A recent novelty is white, with flowers printed on its surface, such as convolvuli, poppies and the like, used with a handle whose color harmonizes with the flower and a knot incrusting with precious stones.—New York Journal.

"MURDER HATS."

A correspondent of the London Chronicle thus relieves her mind, that paper printing the letter with the above heading:

Sir: Mr. Ruskin tells us that the real meaning of the term "vulgar" is callousness, indifference to the feelings of others; and Cardinal Newman's famous description of a gentleman is summed up in the sentence, "One who never unnecessarily inflicts pain." According to these authorities, then, I think the wearing of the poor heron's plumes may justly be described as a vulgar fashion, and one unsuited to a lady. Yours faithfully, A LADY.

SHE DESIGNS PAPER DOLLS.

The paper doll seems an insignificant article of trade, but its designing is a not altogether unimportant branch of art. One of the firms which is responsible for the brilliant-looking damsels who inhabit "play" houses in all well regulated nurseries has for its chief designer a young girl of sixteen—Marguerite Macdonald. When she was only thirteen the little girl began her career as a seller of designs, although for years before she had delighted her own circle of acquaintances with her handiwork. She is the daughter of a naval officer, and lives in Washington. She has received no instruction whatever beyond that afforded by the public schools, but her talent is so marked that she expects some day to be as successful in "regular" art as she now is in its toy department.

SHE RUNS A SAWMILL.

A woman runs a sawmill in Maine, and the Lewiston Journal thus describes her: "She doesn't run her sawmill at arm's length or in a dilettante fashion. No; Miss Clara M. Stimson of Houlton not only has had the practical experience in making boards and planks and shingles, but she applies it, and there are few mills in Maine where the employes are scrutinized more carefully by the proprietor than at the busy, screaming mill at Masardis, Aroostook county Me. Miss Stimson is a firm believer in the theory that any woman ought to do what she can do well, and make money by doing. She is a sawmill owner by choice. "Now, I could make a living at dress-making," said she, as we sat in her cosy Houlton library the other day. "I know that the hats I would trim wouldn't have any sale, and as an artist I would have a struggle for bread and butter. But when we come to shingles and handling a crew of

men, I claim, without egotism, I trust, that I know my business. If I didn't, I should have left the trade."

Shingle making comes to Miss Stimson as a natural heritage. Her father was a lumber manufacturer. When he died some years ago his daughter took up the business where he left off, and since then has handled that line along with other speculative operations with such energy and rare good judgment that she now is reckoned with the solid manufacturers of Aroostook.

Her lumber and shingles have earned a reputation in the markets now, but the plucky little woman found many discouragements at first. When she went away to Worcester, Mass., a few years ago, dealers, she says, were afraid of her. They couldn't understand the situation. The idea of a woman operating a shingle-making establishment evidently inspired them with as much apprehension as though she had come with a proposal to cut their hair and trim their whiskers. But she had samples, and she knew how to talk plainly, directly and eminently business-like. She said, "No, you don't know me, and I don't know you either. But you're buying shingles and I'm selling them. I back my shingles. I live in Houlton, Me., but I haven't any references. I won't ask any one for references and I don't think they amount to much. But my shingles are just what I say they are, and I warrant them to be so on the word of a woman with a desire to develop a business and make an honest dollar. Do you want to purchase?"

The dealer with whom she talked looked at the alert woman from Houlton, Me., and said that he believed he did. He bought, and has been a patron ever since. Her market now comes to her. Occasionally she makes a trip to the big cities when prices do not suit her, and she never fails to stir the dealers up to an appreciation of the quality of her goods.

FASHION NOTES.

Skirts made in seven gores are very popular.

Side-combs are as stylish as ever, but are not so conspicuously worn as formerly.

The most stylish garniture for traveling hats consists of autumn leaves and berries.

The plain skirt remains the favorite style, and when well made is generally becoming.

Stockings with small pockets on the outer side, just above the knee, are shown in the shops.

Duck and pique are shown in all colors, in stripes, and in large barred effects, that make up effectively.

Black etamine made up over a brilliant colored silk produces a handsome frock for matrons, either young or old.

Flower garnitures are in great demand for trimming summer ball dresses, and it seems that the art of arranging them perfectly is a rare one.

It is rumored that ear-rings are coming into favor again, and that a fashionable society woman has actually appeared with diamonds suspended from her ears.

Pink is the chosen color of the latest underwear, and the corsets must be pink to match, but the most refined women still prefer the dainty white undergarments.

A simple but very effective gown was of grass linen over a magenta taffeta slip. The bodice was of all-over linen with strips of insertion to match down the sleeves and showed the colored lining through. A stock and girdle of four-inch magenta ribbon finished the costume.

CLEVELAND AND LI.

China's Viceroy Meets the President in New York.

Li Hung Chang, as the special Envoy of the Emperor of China, has presented his credentials to the President of the United States, and a communication from his imperial master, the contents of which were not made public. The meeting and the presentation took place in the ball room of the New York residence of ex-Secretary of the Navy Whitney, in the presence of General Ruger, of the United States Army; Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle, Secretary of War Daniel Lamont, Senator Arthur P. Gorman, of Maryland; Dr. Bryant, Secretary of State Olney, Private Secretary Thurber, John Russell Young and five members of the Viceroy's suite. President Cleveland came on in a yacht from his summer home in Buzzard's Bay, and returned shortly after the presentation ceremonies were over.

Li, who was resplendent in his robes of state, including the famous yellow jacket and the three-eyed peacock feather in his hat, made a short speech to Mr. Cleveland. The President replied with an address of welcome. Then Li presented his credentials addressed to the President and signed by the Emperor of China. They were handed over to Assistant Secretary Rockhill to be filed in the State Department.

On his return to his hotel Li met Mayor Strong, ex-Senator Warner Miller and others. With the Mayor he had a long talk. He asked Mr. Strong what his salary was and all about himself and about the municipal affairs in his keeping.

In the evening the great Chinaman was the guest at a banquet of former residents of China. An address of welcome was read to him and he made a short speech in reply.

On Sunday Li drove to General Grant's tomb in Riverside Drive and placed a wreath upon it. There he took tea with Colonel Frederick D. Grant and met Mrs. Grant, widow of the General. He made presents of choice silks, teas and other articles to the members of the Grant family and accepted several tributes of esteem in return.

On the following day Li boarded the United States dispatch boat Dolpin and went up the Hudson to West Point.

PUT DOWN BY FEDERAL TROOPS.

A Fatal Uprising in the Seminole Nation Suppressed.

News from the Seminole Nation in Kansas says an uprising among the "squaw men" has been partially subdued by the arrival of troops from the First Cavalry. Two hours before the arrival of the military the "squaw men" and full-bloods had a pitched battle, in which three full-blood Indians were killed and two "squaw men" injured. One hundred and fifty "squaw men" comprised the attacking party, and chased 300 full-bloods and half-breeds through the streets.

The trouble between the "squaw men," or white men who have married into the Seminole tribe, has been in progress several weeks, or since the last meeting of the Seminole Council, when a law was passed ordering the immediate expulsion of all white men from the nation. For several years it has been the practice of white men to go into the Seminole country and marry squaws. This, according to Seminole laws, entitled them to sixty acres of land. The white men have selected the choicest bits of land, and have frozen out the full-bloods and half-breeds. Hence the law of the Council and the subsequent trouble. An effort of full-blood Indian police to put into force the decision of the Council, led to the revolt, which has been in progress ten days. The presence of Federal troops will probably prevent further trouble.

RIOTERS BURST BOMBS.

Many Killed in Constantinople and a Bank Attacked.

A great many persons have been killed in the riots at Constantinople, Turkey. The official account attributes the riots to an organized effort of the Central Committee of the Armenian revolutionists to stir up a revolt.

The disturbers suddenly entered the great hall of the Ottoman Bank in small groups, armed with revolvers, daggers and dynamite bombs. An officer of the guard demanded to know their business. Without reply they blew out his brains, then killed and beheaded the gendarmes, throwing the heads into the street.

Then they closed the bank doors and threw bombs into the street. Four Turkish women driving in a carriage were blown to pieces by one bomb. Two French employees of the bank, while descending from a window by a rope, were wounded by an explosion.

The rioters also captured a hotel, and bombs, bullets and other missiles rained down upon the heads of passers-by, wounding many.

FLYING MACHINE A SUCCESS.

Professor Lamson's Invention Sails Through the Air at Old Orchard, Me.

Charles H. Lamson, who has been experimenting for some time at Portland, Me., on kites and aerial ships, succeeded in floating what is said to be the largest airship ever sent independently into the air, and in carrying, by this means, what is said to be the greatest weight to the highest altitude on record. The kite, when in the air, resembles two large oblong boxes parallel to each other and attached to each other in the middle. It took fifteen men to carry the kite or ship into the field from which it was to be sent up. The retaining cord was a large braided window cord tested to a pull of 500 pounds. This was made fast to a huge reel and four men attended to it. About 400 feet of the rope was run out along the ground, and at a signal from Mr. Lamson the ship was released. It quivered a moment and then steadily rose skyward to an altitude of 600 feet, then the cord broke and the ship settled slowly down. The airship carried a dummy weighing 150 pounds.

MONTHS WITHOUT FOOD.

The Peculiar Disease of an Aged Man Puzzles Physicians.

A great deal of interest is being caused at Nanticoke, Penn., by the peculiar conditions of Stephen Douglass, aged seventy-six, who for the last four months and two weeks has eaten nothing nor taken anything to drink except a little water. The old man, who has neither home nor relatives, boards at the house of L. F. Mecalowski.

Most of the time he can neither hear, see nor talk, and the presence of persons in his room has no effect upon him. Physicians who have examined him are mystified, and have not yet reached any conclusion on his case. They have tried to force milk and whisky and beef tea down his throat, but he has refused to swallow them. He has grown so thin that he is now merely skin and bones, and at last accounts it was not thought he would survive much longer.

WHITNEY-VANDERBILT WEDDING.

Heir and Heiress Married Quietly at Newport, R. I.

Gertrude Vanderbilt, oldest daughter of Cornelius Vanderbilt, the New York millionaire, was married to Harry Payne Whitney, oldest son of the former Secretary of the Navy, William C. Whitney, at 12.30 o'clock p. m. at "The Breakers," the Vanderbilt summer villa, at Newport, R. I. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. George J. Magill, rector of Trinity Church, and Bishop Potter gave the benediction.



MRS. HARRY PAYNE WHITNEY.

Although the affair has been watched with great interest it was in a way a disappointment to the exclusive set in society because it was strictly for the family. This was necessarily so on account of the state of Mr. Vanderbilt's health, his physicians thinking it unwise for him to undergo anything but the quietest ceremony. Therefore, outside of the immediate bridal party, only about sixty persons were present.

The bride and her attendants assembled in the upper hall and proceeded down the grand stairway. The bride entered the room on the arm of Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, and proceeded to the parlor, where she was met by the groom. Miss Vanderbilt was given away by her father, who was wheeled into the room on a reclining chair, and the words which joined the young people for life were quietly spoken.

Miss Vanderbilt's gown, as well as that of each of her bridesmaids, was from Paris. The bride's costume was of white satin, trimmed with old lace, which has been in the family for years. She wore her mother's bridal veil. She carried a bouquet of stephanotis and gardenias. The bridesmaids wore mousselin de soie over white silk, fluffy ruffles of queen Valenciennes lace, beaded with insertion of the same. The waists were of Valenciennes inserting, with puffs of the same material, and Van Dyke collars. The sleeves were full length, with cuffs of Valenciennes inserting and small puffs at the shoulders. Shaded rose colored belts lent a pleasing touch of color to the costumes.

Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, sister of the bride, and Miss Dorothy Whitney, sister of the groom, were the maids of honor. They wore organdie muslins, with fluffy collars of Valenciennes lace. The bride's gift to the bridesmaids were forget-me-nots brooches, of diamonds and pearls. Mr. Whitney's gifts to the best men and ushers were pearl and diamond stick pins.

The bride's dowry is \$5,000,000. The bridal gifts from the immediate family are at least \$500,000. These comprises solid service, gold plate, bric-a-brac and superb jewelry. This is exclusive of the trousseau, which represents a fortune.

QUEEN WILHELMINA BETROTHED.

The Girl Queen of Holland Engaged to Prince Bernard.

The betrothal of Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands to Prince Bernard of Saxe-Weimar will be announced in September. Queen Wilhelmina is sixteen years of age and Prince Bernard was eighteen years old on April 18 last.



QUEEN WILHELMINA OF HOLLAND.

Queen Wilhelmina was born August 31, 1880, and succeeded to the throne on the death of her father, King Wilhelm III., on November 23, 1890. Her mother, the present Queen Regent of the Netherlands, was Princess Emma, daughter of Prince George Victor of Waldeck, and her father's second wife. The girl Queen has often been reported as engaged.

Prince Bernard Henry is the second son of the late hereditary Grand Duke Charles of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, who died in 1894. He was born at Weimar April 18, 1878, and is a lieutenant in the Fifth Thuringian Infantry regiment. In case the engagement ends in marriage the Prince will occupy the position of a King consort, similar to that held by Prince Albert in England.

The Chickasaw Nation Election.

Complete returns from the elections in the Chickasaw Nation show that Harris has been elected Governor by a majority of fifty-three over Jones Walf. Harris was the candidate of the half-breed, or professional element. As a big majority of the half-breeds were elected to the Senate and House, a radical change for the better may be expected in the management of the Chickasaw Nation.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

35 MILK AND CREAM.
The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been \$1.25 a can of 40 quarts. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:
Average daily receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals. 22,300
Condensed milk, gals. 185
Cream, gals. 512

BUTTER.
Creamery—Extras. 16 1/4 @ 16 1/4
Firsts. 14 1/4 @ 15 1/4
Thirds to seconds. 11 1/4 @ 13 1/4
State—Fancy. 15 @ 15
Welsh tubs—Fancy. 14 @ 14 1/4
Western Im. Creamery. 10 @ 12 1/4
Western Dairy. 9 @ 12
Factory, firsts. 10 1/4 @ 10 1/4

CHEESE.
State—Fullcream, white, fancy. 8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Full cream, good to prime. 7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
State—Factory—Part skims, common to fair. 2 @ 3
Part skims, choice. 1 @ 6
Full skims. 1 @ 1 1/4

EGGS.
State & Penn.—Fresh. 14 @ 16
Jersey—Fancy. 15 @ 14
Western—Prime to choice. 14 @ 14
Southern—Best. 14 @ 14
Duck eggs, 1/2 doz. 14 @ 14

BEANS AND PEAS.
Beans—Marrow, 1895, choice. 1 @ 1.20
Medium, 1895, choice. 1.00 @ 1.02 1/2
Pea, 1895, choice. 1.02 1/2 @ 1.05
Red kidney, 1895, choice. 1.05 @ 1.10
White kidney, 1895, choice. 1.20 @ 1.25
Black turtle soup, 1895. 1.40 @ 1.50
Lima, Cal., 1895, 1/2 60 lbs. 1.60 @ 1.62 1/2
Green peas, bbls. 70 @ 72 1/2

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.
Blackberries, 1/2 qt. 4 @ 8
Plums, blue, 1/2 basket. 20 @ 40
Peaches, Md., 1/2 basket. 65 @ 85
Watermelons, 1/2 100. 3.00 @ 20.00
Muskmelons, 1/2 bbl. 1.50 @ 8.50
Huckleberries, 1/2 qt. 5 @ 7
Apples, fancy, 1/2 bbl. 1.50 @ 2.00
Pears, Clapp's Favorite, 1/2 bbl. 2.50 @ 3.50
Grapes, Del., 1/2 case. 1.00 @ 1.25

HOPS.
State—1895, choice, 1/2 lb. 7 1/2 @ 8
1895, common to fair. 3 1/2 @ 5
Pacific Coast, choice. 6 1/2 @ 7
Common to prime. 3 1/2 @ 6
Old odds, 1894. 2 1/2 @ 4 1/2

VEGETABLES.
Potatoes, Jersey, 1/2 bbl. 75 @ 1.00
L. I., 1/2 bbl. 1.00 @ 1.25
Sweet, 1/2 basket. 1.12 @ 1.50
Cabbage, L. I., 1/2 100. 2.00 @ 3.00
Onions, Eastern white, 1/2 bbl. 2.00 @ 2.50
Yellow, 1/2 bbl. 1.25 @ 1.50
Squash, 1/2 bbl. 1.50 @ 75
Celery, 1/2 doz. stalks. 5 @ 40
Carrots, 1/2 100 bunches. 50 @ 75
Turnips, Russia, 1/2 bbl. 50 @ 75
Tomatoes, 1/2 crate. 15 @ 35
Green peas, 1/2 bag. 75 @ 1.75
Lima beans, 1/2 bag. 75 @ 1.00
Egg plant, 1/2 bbl. 50 @ 75
Cucumbers, L. I., 1/2 100. 40 @ 60
Green corn, 1/2 100. 25 @ 1.00

HAY AND STRAW.
Hay—Prime, 1/2 100 lb. 85 @ 87 1/2
Clover mixed. 65 @ 70
Straw—Long rye. 75 @ 80
Oat. 30 @ 35

LIVE POULTRY.
Fowls, 1/2 lb. 10 @ 10
Chickens, 1/2 lb. 10 @ 11
Roosters, old, 1/2 lb. 10 @ 6
Turkeys, 1/2 lb. 10 @ 10
Ducks, 1/2 pair. 40 @ 70
Geese, 1/2 pair. 75 @ 1.25
Pigeons, 1/2 pair. 15 @ 25

DRESSED POULTRY.
Turkeys, 1/2 lb. 11 @ 12
Chickens, Phila., 1/2 lb. 10 @ 16
Western, light weight. 9 @ 11
Fowls, 1/2 lb. 10 @ 11
L. I. Spring ducks, 1/2 lb. 12 @ 13
Geese, 1/2 lb. 12 @ 14
Squabs, 1/2 doz. 1.00 @ 1.75

GRAIN, ETC.
Flour—City Patents. 4.00 @ 4.25
Spring Patents. 3.50 @ 3.65
Wheat—No. 2 Red. 68 1/2 @ 68 3/4
September. 64 1/2 @ 64 3/4
Corn—No. 2. 27 1/2 @ 28 1/4
Oats—No. 2 White. 24 @ 24
Ungraded White. 19 @ 20
Rye—No. 2, Western. 40 1/2 @ 41
Barley—Feeding. 32 @ 33
Seeds—Timothy, 1/2 100. 3.50 @ 4.00
Clover. 6.75 @ 8.25
Lard—City steam. 15 @ 3.50

LIVE STOCK.
Beefes, city dressed. 10 @ 10
Milk cows, com. to good. 7 @ 10 1/2
Calves, city dressed. 7 @ 10 1/2
Country dressed. 6 1/2 @ 10
Sheep, 1/2 100 lbs. 3.00 @ 3.75
Lambs, 1/2 100 lbs. 3.50 @ 6.00
Hogs—Live, 1/2 100. 3.70 @ 4.15
Dressed. 5 1/2 @ 6 1/2

WIPED OUT BY A FOREST FIRE.

Destruction of Ontonagon, Mich., Entailing a Heavy Loss.

The village of Ontonagon, Mich., midway between Ashland, on the south shore of Lake Superior, was almost completely wiped out by fire. Forest fires had been raging in that section for several days, and great damage had been done to farm property. Several small towns also suffered somewhat. The fire started in the brush surrounding a swamp near the outskirts of Ontonagon, and, fanned by a high wind, soon reached the town and got beyond control.

The Diamond Match Company had at Ontonagon a vast amount of finished lumber, two large sawmills and a box factory, the machinery in which is of extremely valuable pattern. The value of their property is not less than \$2,000,000.

HANGED HIMSELF AT 14.

Willie Connegier Went Berrying and Committed Suicide.

Willie Connegier, aged fourteen, who lived with his father and mother at Ulster Heights, N. Y., went out berrying a few morning ago. He did not return at dinner-time and it was feared some accident had happened to him.

A searching party went out and soon found the boy hanging dead from the limb of a tree. Near was his pail, half full of berries. He had climbed out upon the limb, made the strap, which he used to hang up his pail, into a noose and dropped off.

He was a bright lad and was made much of at home. Though he had been heard to say that he intended to hang himself, no weight was attached to it.

Whaling a New Amusement.

The large number of whales recently seen along the Pacific coast has opened in San Francisco, Cal., a new field of amusement enterprise, the sending out of excursion steamers properly equipped for whaling expeditions. The fare is high and there is much novelty in the trip, but thus far no whale has been harpooned.

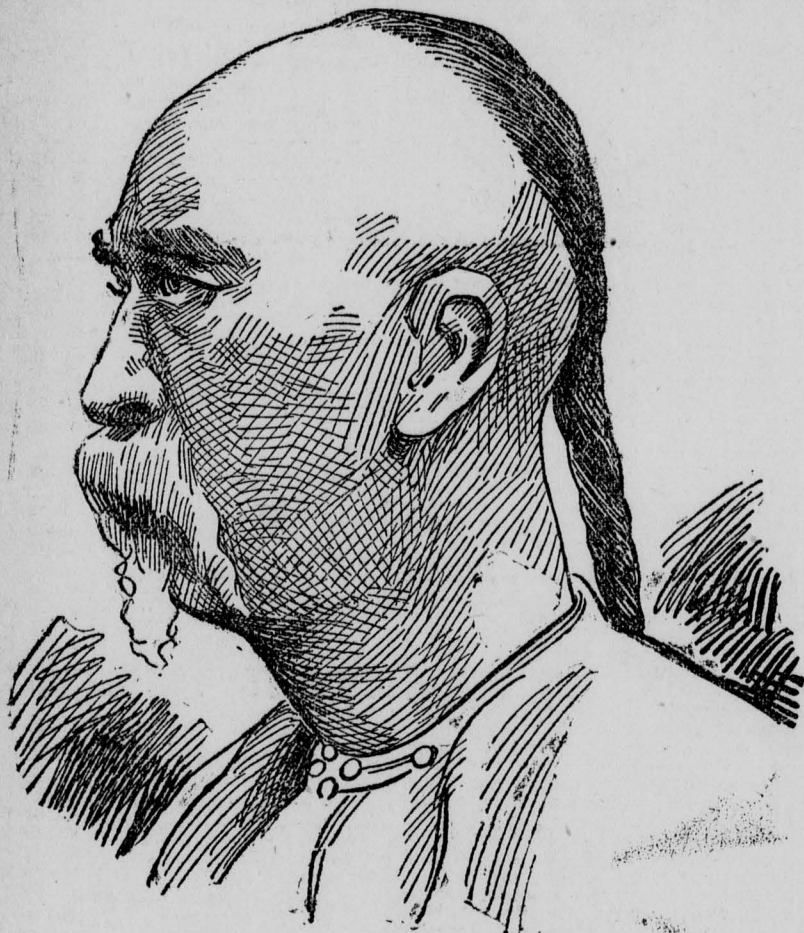
LI HUNG CHANG A GUEST

China's Great Viceroy Royally Welcomed to Our Shores.

ENTRY LIKE A TRIUMPHAL MARCH

Received at the Gateway to the United States With Naval and Military Honors--His First View of a Land of Liberty--Escorted by Cavalry and Cheered by Thousands in New York City Streets

NEW YORK CITY, August 29.—Li Hung Chang, the greatest Chinese statesman of his age and greater than any of all ages probably since Confucius; one of General Grant's four great men of the world—the others being Gambetta, Bismarck and Beaconsfield—arrived in New York yesterday,



LI HUNG CHANG, CHINA'S GREATEST MAN.

and became the guest of the Nation. He was a passenger on the steamship St. Louis, of the American Line, which came into port, having made a quick passage from Southampton.

The distinguished visitor is the greatest foreigner and the most powerful ruler that has ever visited the United States, and his list of titles includes, besides that of Viceroy, or Chung Tang, Prime Minister of China, Minister of foreign affairs, Senior Guardian of the Empire, Earl of the First Class of the Order of Suh Gni, and Commander of the Northern Army. He is a soldier, statesman, financier and diplomat, and is returning to China from a mission to Russia, where he attended the coronation of the Czar as Ambassador Extraordinary.

The Chinese Viceroy was met down the bay by General Thomas Ruger, of the United States Army, as the personal representative of the Government of this country and of President Cleveland. With General Ruger was the Chinese Minister at Washington.

Besides the United States dispatch boat Dolphin scores upon scores of steamboats, ferryboats, steam yachts and other craft of all sorts and descriptions met the St. Louis down the bay, and there was a great din as the proud Yankee ship, with her famous visitor on board, passed through the Narrows up to Quarantine.

After General Ruger had welcomed Li in the name of the President, the Ambassador from China thanked him and kept up a continuous talk with him and with others on board until the pier was reached.

To the north of Quarantine station ten of our finest warships were drawn up in double column, and as the St. Louis came abreast of the flagship the yellow dragon shot up and the cruiser New York fired a salute of nineteen guns. The other boats did not salute, nor did they hoist the colors of China.

Followed by the fleet of small craft, the St. Louis reached her pier about 2 o'clock p. m. An enormous crowd was on the dock. A guard of honor from the Naval Reserve was on the pier, as were some scores of Chinese merchants.

Li was escorted ashore and then carriages were taken to proceed to the Waldorf Hotel, where rooms had been reserved for Li and his party of thirty-eight attendants and attaches.

United States cavalry led the carriages down West street to Bowling Green, then up Broadway, past the City Hall, where for the first time the Chinese flag was flying above the Stars and Stripes, and so on uptown. The streets were packed with an enthusiastic crowd that cheered the guest of the Nation to the echo.

Li spent the night at the Waldorf, retiring early in order to rest for the next day's programme which included a reception by President Cleveland at the home of ex-Secretary William C. Whitney, at Fifth avenue and Fifty-seventh street, and in the evening a dinner at the Waldorf by former American diplomatic representatives in China.

Hundreds of Chinamen were around the American Line's pier when Li Hung landed and "Chinatown" was en fete all during his visit.

Li Hung Chang is attended by a Viscount Counselor, a First Secretary, a Viscount Secretary, three plain, simple Secretaries, seven attaches, two copyists, nine guards, and twelve servants.

Prominent People.

The late Sir John Pender, the Atlantic cable promoter, left \$1,740,000 of personal property, all to his family.

Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier, is a poor man, and it is said if he were to die now his estate would not amount to more than \$2000.

Sir Edward Clarke's retainer on receiving the Jameson brief was \$2500, while every day he had a "refresher" of \$500.

NEW JERSEY REPUBLICANS.

They Hold a Brief State Convention at Trenton.

The New Jersey Republican State Convention was in session at Trenton just two hours, and finished its business at one session. During the morning the delegates from the Congress districts held conferences and agreed upon the candidates for electors.

Franklin Murphy, Chairman of the State Committee, called the convention together at noon and named Governor Griggs for Temporary Chairman and John Y. Foster, of Essex; J. Herbert Potts, of Hudson; Alex. C. Yard, of Mercer; Jam's Parker, of Passaic, and Augustus S. Barber, of Gloucester, for Temporary Secretaries. Subsequently these officers were made permanent.

Governor Griggs received a cordial greeting when he was introduced to preside. His speech in reply aroused great enthusiasm. A platform was adopted which endorses that of the Republican National Convention.

John F. Dryden and Samuel H. Grey were chosen as delegates-at-large by acclamation, and the following district electors were chosen: First, Thomas W. Trenchard, of Cumberland; Second, Colonel Washington A. Roebling, of Mercer; Third, Adolph Mack, Somerset; Fourth, Alfred B. Whitney,

FRANK S. BLACK.

The Republican Candidate for Governor of New York State.

Congressman Black, who was nominated for Governor by the New York Republican



FRANK S. BLACK.

State Convention at Saratoga, has decided to take a brief rest and then go to Maine, his native State, where he will deliver a number of campaign speeches.

SWIFTEST OF HER CLASS.

The Cruiser Brooklyn Averages 21.92 Knots and Can Do Better.

The United States cruiser Brooklyn proved herself to be the greatest naval vessel of her class and the fastest armored vessel in the world by covering eighty-three knots off the New England coast at an average speed of 21.92 knots an hour. She also showed that she is capable of still greater speed by maintaining an average of 22.9 knots during a portion of the run. By her performance she earns for her builders, the Messrs. Cramp, of Philadelphia, a premium of at least \$350,000.

The vessel behaved grandly. The vibration was scarcely felt by those on board at any time during the entire run, although the engines were worked to their highest tension throughout.

NEW SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Ex-Governor Francis is Known as a Lavish Entertainer.

Ex-Governor Francis, of Missouri, the new member of President Cleveland's Cabinet, announces his intention of immediately



DAVID R. FRANCIS, OF MISSOURI. (Selected by President Cleveland as Secretary of the Interior to succeed Hoke Smith.)

severing all his business relations in St. Louis, as far as practicable. The Francis family will shortly remove to Washington to remain during the new Secretary's administration. Mrs. Francis is at present at Jamestown, R. I., a celebrated watering place.

BOMBARDED THE PALACE.

The British Warships Destroy the Sultan's Home in Zanzibar.

The British Foreign Office at London received dispatches from Zanzibar stating that the usurping Sultan, Said Khalid, having refused to surrender in accordance with the terms of the British Consul's ultimatum, the decks of the English warships in the harbor were cleared for action, and, at a signal from the flagship St. George, the third-class cruiser Ragoon and the gunboats Thrush and Sparrow opened fire upon the palace.

The bombardment lasted fifty minutes, when the palace and the old Custom House were a mass of blazing ruins. The steamer Glasgow, which was owned by the late Sultan and carried a number of guns, was sunk by shells from the warships.

After the order to cease firing had been signaled a storming party of bluejackets and marines advanced upon the barricades round the palace, which were defended with great energy by the followers of Said Khalid, who kept up a steady fire.

The British carried the positions with a rush, but the usurper and his leading adherents made their escape and took refuge in the German consulate.

The loss of Said Khalid's force was heavy. The only casualty on the British side was the serious injuring of one seaman. No material damage was sustained by the British war vessels.

Sailors and marines brought in the prisoners and collected the dead for burial. Hamoud, a cousin of the late Sultan, has been proclaimed successor to the Sultanate.

Most of the rebels stood to their guns pluckily and fought well, though, after the first broadside was fired from the warships a



ZANZIBAR'S SEA FRONT.

(The large building near the clock tower is the palace.)

number of the defenders of the palace fled to the outskirts of the town, where many robberies were committed.

Several Indian soldiers were killed during the firing. The Thrush was hit sixty-two times, and the Ragoon sixteen times by shots from the guns of the rebels.

The Labor World.

Chicago rivet-heaters organized.

Queensland has ten labor papers.

Ohio miners want the lease system abolished.

Under the new Secretary of the Interior's regime at Jefferson City, Mo., the social features at the Capital were observed more than by any of his predecessors. The Francis administration was noted as the most hospitable of any since the incorporation of the State. Not a week passed without some brilliant social function and visitors to the Capital went away with a pleasant impression of the manner of entertainment.

Minor Mention.

London has 15,225 policemen. The Yaqui trouble in Arizona continues.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items.

The Public Printer at Washington has been obliged to buy and print 40,000,000 envelopes which are ordered by Senators and Representatives for use in the campaign.

Captain Perry, commanding the United States steamer Castine, at Rio de Janeiro, has telegraphed to the Navy Department that Her Majesty's steamer Baracoda has sailed from that port for the Island of Trinidad, for the purpose of hauling down the British flag, hoisted there over a year ago, when the British Government seized the island for a cable station.

The President decided to send a warship to Constantinople, Turkey, and the small cruiser Bancroft was selected as the first American war vessel since the ratification of the treaty of Paris to pass the Bosphorus and anchor in the Golden Horn, opposite the gardens of the Seraglio.

Domestic.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.
Baltimore.	74	33	Brooklyn.	52	56
Cincinnati.	69	39	Philadelphia.	52	57
Cleveland.	65	42	New York.	52	59
Chicago.	64	47	Washington.	42	64
Boston.	59	49	St. Louis.	34	74
Pittsburg.	58	49	Louisville.	27	79

Ex-United States Senator Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia, brother-in-law of Senator Elkins, and extensively interested in banking, mining and railroads, has come out for Bryan and Sewall.

A collision, causing the death of an engineer and more than \$25,000 damage to rolling stock, occurred on the Fitchburg Railroad near Orange, Mass.

John Bradley, a colored crook, was shot dead by a policeman while resisting arrest after breaking into a Chinese laundry in New York.

Bishop Potter, of New York, sent out to the Episcopal clergy of his diocese a prayer for deliverance from the dangers that threaten the country.

Forest fires have done immense damage in Washington. Twenty square miles of heavy timber has been consumed, entailing a loss of nearly \$500,000.

The gold movement has taken a turn, and large amounts of the yellow metal are coming to this country from abroad.

Oliver Wade, aged thirty-five, a bicyclist, was instantly killed by a trolley car in Bridgeport, Conn.

W. J. Bryan, Democratic candidate for President, addressed big crowds at Honesville and Jamestown, N. Y., on his return to the West.

Julius M. Lyon, a wholesale diamond merchant of New York City, was robbed of more than \$150,000 worth of diamonds by a trusted employe and has made an assignment.

"Harry" Hill, the old time sporting man and pioneer concert hall keeper of New York City, died at Flushing, Long Island, from malaria. Mr. Hill came to this country from England in 1859 on one of the pioneer ships.

A. B. Anderson, of Chicago, and Herbert O. Roberts, of Ilion, N. Y., were instantly killed at Venice, Ohio, by a railroad train.

Kane Neal was shot and killed at Richmond, Texas, by Armistead and Harry Mitchell, brothers. The murder was the result of a feud. The Mitchell brothers were arrested.

The boiler of Lovel Sons' mill, at English, Ind., exploded, killing Tolbert Doodey, engineer, and Samuel Doods, sawyer. Cummings, the fireman, was badly scalded about the body and face.

The little house at Gettysburg, Penn., used as headquarters by General Robert E. Lee during the battle of Gettysburg, was totally destroyed by fire. It is the first of the prominent battle relics to be destroyed.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., had the most destructive fire since August 9, 1886, when the whole business portion of town was nearly burned out. The fire started on North Water street, and before it could be gotten under control over \$300,000 worth of property was destroyed.

The Avenue Savings Bank, Chicago, a small private concern, assigned to the Chicago Title and Trust Company, for the protection of the depositors.

It is estimated that \$100,000 has been withdrawn from legitimate trade circles in Chicago by the collapse of the Moore Brothers.

Plimp Hodges killed his uncle, Sam Hodges, at an election precinct in Lowndes County, Georgia. Sam challenged Plimp's vote.

Ex-President Benjamin Harrison opened the Republican National campaign in New York City with a speech at Carnegie Hall before a very large audience, including many well known Republicans. The former President was introduced by Chauncey M. Depew, and John Wanamaker, Mark Hanna, Edward Lauterbach and President Hill, of Rochester University, also spoke.

Calvin and George Diehl, brothers, aged sixteen and eighteen years, were drowned in the canal near Middletown, Penn. They were swimming and Calvin was seized with cramps. George went to his assistance.

Irvine Clement, a leading woolgrower of Van Wert County, Ohio, and his daughter Mary, aged eighteen, was struck and killed by a train at Delphos.

Mrs. Stickley, wife of a farmer, of Strawberry Hill, Stratford, Conn., has given birth to three girls and a boy.

While temporarily insane Mrs. Charles W. Green, wife of a passenger agent of the Big Four Railroad, in Kansas City, Mo., killed her three children, then herself.

The Miami Powder Works, at Goes Station, Ohio, were blown up. The report was heard fifty miles distant. Frank Eich, general foreman, and Silas Figgins, boss carpenter, were killed.

Silas D. Mead, a farmer, living in North Greenwich, Conn., died from injuries inflicted by a bull. He was seventy-seven years old and one of the wealthiest and best known men in the State.

The locked-out men of the Brown Hoisting and Conveying Works, Cleveland, Ohio, voted to return to work, and the famous strike, productive of several battles and riots, is broken.

D. D. Woodmansee, of Ohio, was chosen President of the Republican National League by the convention at Milwaukee, Wis.

The Emerson Piano Company, with factory and store in Boston, Mass., and branch stores in New York and Chicago, has made an assignment.

The Canada defeated the Vencedor for the second time on Lake Erie, thereby winning the international yachting championship of the lakes.

Captain Burnside and twenty-three men of the steamship Moldava, which was sunk by collision with a berg, reached New York on board the Anchor line steamship Circassia.

In the preliminary or practice trial the United States cruiser Brooklyn developed an average speed closely approximating twenty-one knots. The trial was made over the Government official course from off Cape Ann, Mass., to a point off Cape Porpoise, Me., and return.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 6.

Lesson Text: "David's Love for God's House." 1 Chron. xxii., 6, 16—

Golden Text: Psalm lxxxiv, 4—Commentary.

6. "Then he called for Solomon, his son, and charged him to build a house for the Lord God of Israel." It is written of David that the Lord preserved him whithersoever he went, and that he reigned over all Israel, executing judgment and justice among all his people (1 Chron. xviii., 13, 14). His later years were given to making preparation for the temple which he desired to build for the Lord and which was built by Solomon on Mount Moriah, where Abraham offered up Isaac, and which David afterward bought from Araunah or Ornan the Jebusite.

7. "And David said to Solomon, my son, as for me, it was in my mind to build a house unto the name of the Lord, my God." In chapter xxviii., 2, he calls it, "An house of rest for the ark of the covenant of the Lord." The ark was the symbol of the presence of God, for He told Moses that He would meet with him and commune with him from above the mercy seat, from between the cherubim, and that there He would dwell among them (Ex. xxv., 8, 22). Nathan the prophet thought so well of David's plan that he said, "Do all that is in thine heart, for God is with thee" (chapter xviii., 2).

8. "Thou shalt not build an house unto My name, because thou has shed much blood upon the earth in My sight." This was the Lord's message to David through Nathan. Compare chapter xviii., 3. There was a ceremonial uncleanness connected with the shedding of blood (Num. xxxi., 19, 20), but from the words of Solomon to Hiram in 1 Kings v., 3, it would also seem that the hindrance to David's building the temple was the wars that were about him on every side, and the temple must wait for a time of rest. The tabernacle of Moses and its lessons are very applicable to the times in which we live, while the temple of Solomon rather points to the next age, the time of earth's rest, when the true Solomon shall reign.

9. "His name shall be Solomon (peaceable), and I will give peace and quietness unto Israel in his days." Thus said the Lord of him who should build the temple, calling him a man of rest, and saying that he should have rest from all his enemies. The other name of Solomon, Jedediah (beloved of the Lord) (2 Sam. xii., 25, and margin) is also very suggestive of Him who is the true beloved and also the Prince of Peace. "He shall build the temple of the Lord, and he shall bear the glory and shall sit and rule upon his throne, and he shall be a priest upon his throne." Behold the man whose name is The Branch (Zech. vi., 12, 13). Compare Jer. xxiii., 5, 6.

10. "He shall build an house for My name, and I will establish the throne of his kingdom over Israel forever." While Solomon is surely referred to in these words and in this lesson, and also the temple which he builded, we may well say in the words of our Lord, "A greater than Solomon is here" (Luke xi., 31). A throne established forever could not be for any mortal man, but David, being a prophet, knew that God had sworn with an oath to him that of the fruit of his loins, according to the flesh, He would raise up Christ to sit on His throne (Acts ii., 30).

11. "Now, my son, the Lord be with thee, and prosper thou and build the house of the Lord thy God, as He hath said of thee." We come back from the prophetic and Messianic outlook to the temple then about to be builded at Jerusalem. The whole story of the temple and kingdom of Israel had both a near and a far off fulfillment, the near being partial, but the far off being complete and abiding. To the latter we are now in this year 1896 drawing nigh, but how nigh! God alone knoweth. "The Lord be with thee" (see also verse 16) is what we all need as we live to complete the present building, the church, or body, of Christ, built of stones from all Nations (Acts xv., 14; Rev. v., 9, 10; Eph. ii., 19-22).

12. "Only the Lord give thee wisdom and understanding, and give thee charge concerning Israel." The plans of everything concerning the temple were given to David by the Spirit of the Lord (chapter xxviii., 12-19). All that Solomon needed was wisdom to carry out the plan, and the same Spirit who gave the pattern would give the wisdom to complete the work, if only Solomon would rely upon Him. God has a plan and purpose concerning the completion of the church, and the Spirit will carry out the plan through us if only we are willing and obedient. See Eph. ii., 10; Heb. xiii., 20, 21; Isa. xlv., 24; xlviii., 13.

13. "Then shalt thou prosper. *** Be strong and of good courage. Dread not, nor be dismayed." The secret of prosperity is found in taking heed to the word of God, meditating therein day and night that we may observe to do all that is written therein, according to Josh. i., 8. Thus the Lord Himself will be our strength, and fearing Him—that is, fearing to grieve Him—we need have no other fear. The comfort of Isa. xli., 10, and Jer. xxxi., 11, will then be ours. See also Deut. xxxii., 8.

14. "Now behold, in my trouble I have prepared for the house of the Lord an hundred thousand talents of gold and a thousand talents of silver." This besides brass and iron without weight and abundance of timber and stone. Valuing a talent of gold at \$25,000 and a talent of silver at \$1500, which is a very low valuation, we have here gold and silver to the value of \$4,000,000,000. Then from David's private purse we have \$75,000,000 in gold and \$10,500,000 in silver (chapter xxix., 4), while the ruler gave \$125,000,000 in gold and \$15,000,000 in silver. Thus we have a total in gold and silver alone of more than \$4,255,000,000 (four billions two hundred and twenty-five millions) for this temple of the Lord. Where is the giving of to-day?

15. This verse speaks of workmen in abundance for every manner of work, or, as in chapter xxviii., 21, willing, skillful men for all the manner of workmanship, for any manner of service, wholly at thy commandment. All seemed inspired with the great fact that the palace was not for man, but for the Lord God, therefore David prepared with all his might and the people with perfect heart offered willingly to the Lord (chapter xxix., 1, 2, 9).

16. "Arise and be doing, and the Lord be with thee." It is written in Dan. xi., 32, "The people that do know their God shall be strong and do." Can it be that our great difficulty is that we do not know our God? Are we ignorant of His love, His purposes, His power, and, while bearing His name, yet not in sympathy with Him? He is with us. He has given us all things. He has all power. Let us set our heart and soul to seek the Lord our God (verse 19), that we may know Him and yield to Him for His pleasure.—Lesson Helper.

Gored to Death in Sight of Women.

Carlos Lopez, a well-known and daring matador, was giving a bull fight performance at Durango, Mexico, when one of the vicious bulls gored him to death in the arena. A big crowd of men and women witnessed the exciting spectacle.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR.....	\$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....	.50
THREE MONTHS.....	.25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

MOUNT UNION.

Miss Annie Simons, of Tyrone, Pa., spent Sunday with friends in town.

The foliage is beginning to remind us of the near approach of autumn.

The borough authorities have suspended work on the different streets which were being improved.

F. W. Kieferle, wife and baby, of Lewistown, spent Sunday with parents and other friends in this place.

The public schools of this place will open on Monday morning, the 14th inst., for the regular term of eight months.

Miss Carrie Ewing, of McVeytown, and Miss May Lowder, of Altoona, were guests of friends in this place last week.

Emmert Shank, W. C. Gayton and T. F. Postlethwaite, of this place, will act as jurymen at the September term of court.

Cider making and applebutter boiling are two diversions from the usual occupations of our people that have lately come to the surface.

Mrs. Rev. Wm. Brill, who has been on the sick list for some time past, is recovering slowly, much to the pleasure and gratification of her numerous friends.

B. F. Douglas, of this place, started on Friday evening last for Minneapolis, Minn., where he will attend the annual meeting of the G. A. R. national encampment.

The meat market of Morgan & Shaffer which was offered for sale by the sheriff on Tuesday was withdrawn and purchased privately by Dr. W. T. Shaffer, who will take charge at once.

County Treasurer George M. Green, of Huntingdon, with J. G. Allison, of Mill Creek, as assistant, received the annual state and county taxes on Friday last at the Commercial hotel.

The hunting season for squirrels opened on Tuesday, the 1st inst. The nimrods of this county, and those of this place in particular, are compelled to cross over into the adjoining counties in search of game all on account of the law passed by the last legislature, prohibiting the hunting of all kinds of game within the limits of Huntingdon county until October 15.

THREE SPRINGS.

John Goshorn, artist, of Concord, Pa., was located at the Park House the past week. He painted some very nice pictures.

Simon Locke and wife, of Springfield township, were visiting their daughter, Mrs. P. B. Cutshall, of this place, the past week.

Harry Hutton, of Philadelphia, was registered at the Park House the past week. Mr. Hutton has been using the mineral water with good results.

W. J. Bryan claims that the people, this year, do not have money to visit the candidates for President; he therefore is visiting the people. What strange things happen. Why, McKinley is making speeches every day to hundreds of people who call at his home in Canton.

We notice in several of the county papers that the time for legally killing squirrels begins September 1st. The editors have forgotten that a special act was passed by the last legislature to regulate and make more uniform the season for killing certain game in the county of Huntingdon. The time for legally killing squirrels in this county does not come in until the 15th day of October.

CASSVILLE.

Rev. McKenty is enjoying a vacation at Ocean Grove.

Miss Mame Henderson is the guest of Miss Anna Clarkson in Lewistown.

John Wilson and wife, of Mexico, are visiting their friends in this vicinity.

Mrs. Annie Heaton has returned from a visit to friends in Shirley and Orbisonia.

Rev. Stine, who has been assisting at the Crystal Springs campmeeting, returned home on Saturday.

A little son came to the home of Rev.

Routan on Thursday, and the minister wears a broad smile ever since.

The funeral service of Mrs. Sarah Wilson was held here on Saturday morning. She was 79 years of age and a member of the M. E. church for many years.

Mrs. J. O. Heaton made an address before the Mifflin county W. C. T. U. convention on Thursday night at Belleville in the Presbyterian church. On Friday night Mrs. Clarkson and Miss McCord held a meeting in the M. E. church in the interest of the W. F. M. S. with good success. The ladies speak in warm praise of the kindness of the Belleville people.

Cassville is now enjoying cool days and cooler nights.

Some of our people attended bush meeting at Broad Top City on Sunday. Misses Catharine Ginter and Anna Bruner, of Altoona, are the guests of their friends, Misses Mary and Rebecca Hamilton.

J. H. Rindlaub and daughter, Martha, after a two-week's visit to the family of Dr. Hamilton, returned to their home in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Beaver, with her daughter, Miss Elsie, and son, Otis, of Altoona, is spending a few weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Hissong.

H. M. Corbin seems to be the successful plum grower in these parts, he having supplied a number of persons with that fruit in Cassville and vicinity, also in Mapleton.

TROUGH CREEK.

G. W. Wright and wife, of Mapleton, spent Sunday at the old homestead.

Seventeen barrels of cider is the best day's work so far at Wright's cider press.

Neighbor Abner Greenland has been granted a pension of \$8 per month with back pay from last October.

Misses Katie Ginter and Anna Bruner, two of Altoona's pleasant ladies, are sojourning with friends in the valley.

Miss Allie Greenland, who is a student in the Medico-Chirurgical hospital, Philadelphia, returns to-morrow after a two-week's vacation.

Miss Ida Chilcott has been taking a few weeks of needed rest at Mountain Lake park, Md. She was accompanied by Miss Florence Green, of Cassville.

As usual, some complain that the potatoes are not as good as expected, while others say they never had better. The same holds good in regard to the corn crop.

Mrs. A. W. Wright set out some raspberry vines last spring and at this writing one of the plants has near forty berries on. Some of the largest measure three-fourths of an inch in diameter.

I see an item going the rounds in different papers stating that J. F. Swope meted out summary punishment on the army worm by setting fire to his oats field. Mr. S. informs us that there is no truth in the report and that the worms only attacked a few rows of his corn and that they have left for parts unknown.

R. H. Chilcott and two children, of Altoona, visited the old homestead week before last. Doc's avoirdupois keeps at about the old mark. He informs us that during the sixteen years that he has been in the employ of the railroad company work has never been as flat as at the present time.

LATTA GROVE.

Isaac Dell spent Sunday with Geo. W. David's family at Mill Creek.

Miss Maude White, of Lewistown, is visiting friends in this vicinity.

The potato crop in this vicinity, from reports so far received, will be very large.

M. R. Taylor, accompanied by his mother, spent Sunday with friends at Calvin and vicinity.

Reduced Rates to Centre Hall via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the accommodation of persons who desire to attend the twenty-third annual Picnic and Exhibition of the Patrons of Husbandry, State Grange, to be held at Centre hall, Pa., September 12th to 19th, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell from September 14th to 18th, inclusive, excursion tickets to Centre Hall and return from Johnstown, Catawissa, Renovo, and intermediate stations (including stations on branch roads) at a single fare for the round trip, good to return until September 21st, inclusive.

For information in regard to rates and train service apply to the nearest ticket agent.

Subscribe for the ITEM. \$1.00 a year in advance.

Another Bonnecka Confession.

Says the Altoona Tribune of Monday: "David Kieth, a colored convict who recently finished a two-year term in the western penitentiary, returned to his home in Huntingdon last Friday with a curious tale. He avowed to a number of reputable persons of Huntingdon that while serving his time, a prisoner who was thrown in daily association with him, confessed to him secretly one day that he had murdered and robbed an old Dutch miser in Altoona during April, 1895. The convict told the story in strict confidence and had no desire to have it known. Kieth, however, on coming home, thought it best to tell it.

Kieth's story was communicated to Chief of Police Foust in this city, and by him to the district attorney. Of course, like the Hillebrand confession, there is nothing likely in it. It is surprising how many men are turning up who appear to be pining for the gallows. One thing is sure—Bonnecka is dead. Another sure thing is that there will be, one of these days, in Hollidaysburg, one of the greatest hanging bees the county ever witnessed.

A Monument for Camp Curtin.

At the big meeting of the Grand Army veterans of the Central Pennsylvania association at Harrisburg next month there will be started a plan to have the location of historic Camp Curtin marked with a monument. It was in this camp, situated in what is now the tenth ward of Harrisburg, that many of the soldiers of the northern armies rendezvoused before going to the front and its site has always been a point of interest for veterans who visit that city. In the convention there next month will be survivors of regiments which were among the first to occupy the camp. The place where the camp was pitched is now unmarked, even the old camp pump being removed from the well where it stood so many years, and the old soldiers are anxious that the camp site should not be suffered to become a portion of a thriving city without some sign to show where their first real service began.

Huntingdon Centennial, Sept., 1896.

The general committee has authorized me to extend an invitation to citizens residing within the limits of Huntingdon county who may be engaged in agriculture, mining, manufacturing, merchandizing, or any other pursuit to join us with a wagon displaying the products of the same in the industrial parade on September 10th. We also urge those out of town who have not signified their intention of taking part to wheel into line and thus show that while we sometimes have the reputation of being somewhat sleepy and dreamy, when we do get awake we are wide awake all over.

This industrial parade is going to be one of the most entertaining and interesting features of our centennial and you will always regret it if you do not take part in it.

The parade will begin to form at 9 A. M., and be ready to move at 10 o'clock sharp.

WILLIAM REED, Chairman Industrial Committee. Huntingdon, Pa., August 25, 1896.

Condensed Testimony.

Chas. B. Hood, Broker and Manufacturer's Agent, Columbus, Ohio, certifies that Dr King's New Discovery has no equal as a Cough remedy. J. D. Brown, Prop. St. James Hotel, Ft. Wayne, Ind., testifies that he was cured of a Cough of two years standing, caused by La Grippe, by Dr. King's New Discovery. B. F. Merrill, Baldwinville, Mass., says that he has used and recommended it and never knew it to fail and would rather have it than any doctor, because it always cures. Mrs. Hemming, 222 E. 25th St., Chicago, always keeps it at hand and has no fear of Croup, because it instantly relieves. Free Trial Bottles at B.O'Connor & Son's.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[Estate of Geo. W. Baith, deceased.] Letters of administration on the estate of Geo. W. Baith, late of Cassville borough, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present the same for settlement. J. W. BAITH, Administrator, 8-26-6t. 2910 5th Ave., Altoona, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

[Estate of Mrs. Nancy Kinkad, dec'd.] Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary upon the estate of Mrs. Nancy Kinkad, late of Mapleton, have been granted to the undersigned. Persons having claims against said estate will present same, duly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted are required to make immediate payment. 8-12-6t. H. H. SWOPE, Executor, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1.00 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

CENTENNIAL.

SEPTEMBER

8th, 9th, and 10th.

We will have a big line of Dress Goods, Hosiery, Underwear, Gloves, Fancy Goods, and a full line of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Jackets and Wraps for Winter for your inspection.

Special value in 36, 45 and 50 inch all wool Serge in black and colors at 25 cents, 37½ cents and 50 cents per yards. You will find a very attractive stock.

For decorating at the Centennial we now have a big line of Bunting, Flags and Flag Holders, Chinese Lanterns, etc., etc., at right prices.

WM. REED & SON,
Huntingdon, Pa.

HAZLETT BROS.,

Kings of Low Prices
in Clothing.

Spring may be a little backward in coming forward, but we have purchased our stock of

Spring and Summer Suitings

and Furnishing Goods notwithstanding. The goods are all on display and their character and general appearance speak for themselves, showing that we never deviate from our method of giving customers the very best, first, last and all the time.

These Prices tell the Cost:

MEN'S,

We can fit almost any form and satisfy the closest buyer. \$3 to \$20

BLOUSE,

Ages 3 to 10 years, \$1 to \$4

JUNIOR,

Ages 3 to 7 years, \$1 to \$5

REEFER,

Ages 3 to 8 years, \$1.50 to \$6.00

CHILDREN'S,

Ages 5 to 15 years, \$1 to \$7.50

BOYS',

Ages 14 to 19 years, \$3 to \$12

Our Derby and Soft Hats, in all Shades,
Cannot Be Surpassed.

HAZLETT BROS.,

Penn St., Huntingdon.

LOOK HERE!

We carry the largest line of FINE GROCERIES in Mapleton. We also carry a large line of

Notions, Dry Goods, Clothing, Etc.,

In BOOTS and SHOES, if you can't find what you want here you can't find them in Mapleton. We have left a few pairs of Ladies' Tan Oxfords that we will sell at cost to close out.

J. L. HETRICK.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Aug. 19, 1896.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetters, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded, Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

FOR SALE.—A Relay pneumatic tire bicycle, 1895 model. Will be sold cheap. For information call at this office. 8-5-tf.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1.00 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

LOCAL NOTES.

—The post office at Union Church, this county, has been discontinued.

—Mrs. Geo. F. Godard, of Huntingdon, spent Sunday with Mapleton friends.

—Mrs. W. S. Brown and son, Elbe, of Orbisonia, are guests of George Godard and wife.

—Mrs. Ross Hesser, of Altoona, was the guest of S. L. Henderson and family yesterday.

—T. M. Logan yesterday moved his household effects to Maitland where he will reside.

—B. F. Sates and wife, of this place, spent a portion of the past week with friends in Altoona.

—William McNerlin and wife, of Osceola Mills, are visiting among friends in and about Mapleton.

—Ladies desiring Imperial corset waists can get them by leaving their orders at Miss Kate Cowher's.

—Mrs. W. W. Wright, of Kipple, Blair county, spent the past week with friends and relatives in Mapleton and vicinity.

—A basket picnic will be held at the Igo grove next Saturday to which all well disposed persons are cordially invited.

—Mrs. Ettie Dohlam, of East Pittsburg, is visiting relatives and friends in this place, and is the guest of John A. Toomey and wife.

—It is estimated that no less than 30,000 veterans will be in the parade at the 13th annual encampment of the G. A. R., at St. Paul next month.

—The rolls of the Mapleton mill were taken out last week and shipped to Maitland, Mifflin county. W. H. Spangler has purchased the chopper, engine and boiler and will continue to operate it.

—The commission to run the line between Mifflin and Huntingdon counties will hold a meeting at Lewistown on Saturday, September 5th, at 10 A. M., to examine witnesses and hear argument.

—The school board of Huntingdon at its meeting on Monday evening of last week, decided that all children who have not been vaccinated must be vaccinated within thirty days after school is called.

—The Bedford Springs property is again advertised for sale. This time it is to be sold by the sheriff in consequence of default of payment of interest and mortgage of the Anderson heirs for \$210,000.

—The season for killing squirrels in this county opens October 15 instead of September 1st, as stated in last week's ITEM. We overlooked the fact that the legislature had passed a special law for this county.

—The thirteen State Normal schools turned out this year 1261 graduates, an average of nearly 100 each. Bloomsburg and Lock Haven headed the list with 128 each, and California had the smallest number—44.

—At a recent meeting of the borough school board the time for opening the borough schools was changed from September 7th to September 14th on account of the Huntingdon centennial.

—Mrs. Lou Dell was elected teacher of No. 1 school.

—The Farmers National Congress will be held at Indianapolis, September 10 to 13. Governor Hastings has appointed 38 delegates to represent Pennsylvania, among whom is Geo. G. Hutchison, of Warriorsmark.

—The mine officials at Shamokin are issuing orders that Americans are to be given the preference over foreigners as to work, and in consequence the latter are leaving the neighborhood. It is estimated that by October 1 fully 1,000 foreigners will have left.

—Andrew Gregg, a prominent farmer of Centre county, dropped dead last Wednesday afternoon while superintending the unloading of coal at his home. He was a grandson of Andrew Curtin, and a nephew of the late ex-Governor Curtin. He was 65 years of age.

—Altoona Tribune: Passenger traffic for several mornings has been quite heavy westward, owing to the advance of delegates to the sound money democratic convention, which convenes in Indianapolis to-day. The itinerary was a marked one because of the absence of the free beer cars usually carried along by the Randall club of Philadelphia and Tammany of New York. Every one behaved himself and the Easy street loafers went deservedly dry.

—The sound money Democrats held a state convention at Philadelphia Tuesday of last week and elected delegates to the National Democratic convention to be held at Indianapolis this week. Every county in the state was represented and the meeting was a great success.

—Michael Nail, an aged resident of Huntingdon, dropped dead at his residence in that place Sunday morning while getting ready to attend services in the second M. E. Church, of which he was a member. Deceased was aged about 72 years and leaves a wife and two children.

—The sixty-sixth anniversary of the Centre Baptist association will be held with the Phillipsburg Baptist church, Tuesday and Wednesday, September 1 and 2. The introductory sermon will be preached by Rev. A. C. Lathrop, of Everett; the doctrinal sermon by Rev. A. C. Applegarth, of Huntingdon.

—On Wednesday last Thomas Jenkins, of Newton Hamilton, attempted to throw a pitchfork up into the mow of his uncle's barn, when it struck a log, rebounded and one of the tines struck him in the left breast just over the heart and ran in against a rib. It made a sore wound and was a close call for Thomas.

—At the session of the State Camp of the P. O. S. of A., held at Altoona last week Clare M. Taylor, of Huntingdon, was elected state vice president. Mr. Taylor has been an active and enthusiastic member of the order for several years and the honor has been worthily conferred upon him. He will grace the position.

—The Huntingdon water company will supply the Juniata Valley veteran encampment with water without charge, having given the association permission to connect with the pipes so that water may be run into the centre of the camp, and the electric light company will put in an arc light without cost, except for the necessary labor.

—The other day a Bedford county farmer who distrusted banks drew his money out and took it home. He had \$200 in gold and \$200 in silver. The house burned down shortly afterwards and the money was melted. For the gold he got \$200, for the silver \$100. He understood more about intrinsic value than he did before.

—Prof. D. B. Showalter, of Bastrop, Louisiana, was a pleasant caller at the ITEM office last week. He and his sister were on their way to visit friends in Hare's valley. The professor is a Huntingdon county boy who has attained eminence in his chosen profession and stands in the front rank of education in Louisiana. We wish him continued success.

—William Martin, aged 10 years, son of William Martin, sr., of Licking Creek, Juniata county, was recently accidentally shot and almost instantly killed by his brother, aged 18. The boys had been out hunting and had returned home. While passing through the gate the gun was discharged, the contents entering William's back and passing into his lungs.

—The readers of the ITEM in need of hardware will find it to their advantage to buy of D. E. McClain, Saltito. My stock consists of general hardware, paints, oils, harness, household goods, stoves, furniture, carpets, wall paper, etc. I have employed a competent tinner and am prepared to make good ware or do contract work. Prices very reasonable.

—George W. Hunter fell from the third story window of the Columbia hotel in Altoona on Thursday night and sustained injuries which caused his death. The body was clothed in nothing but underwear, which indicates that the deceased arose from his bed, probably in his sleep and fell from the window. Deceased was employed as a car builder in the Altoona shops.

—The largest ballot of any yet printed for an election in this State will be used in the coming presidential contest. It measures two feet by nearly three. The number of parties already in the field is what caused the increase in the size of the sheet. There are nine columns. Eight parties are already in the fight and the ninth column is for the use of any party who may yet decide to go into it.

—Judge Martin Bell, of Blair county, has handed down an opinion in the case of Constable John Roe, of Altoona, against the county commissioners for costs for serving subpoenas issued in theoyer and terminer court, which will

cause consternation among the constables. Roe had charged the fees under the fee bill of 1893, allowing constables to charge 50 cents for subpoenas and 10 cents for each mile traveled. The commissioners refused to pay the bill and the case was appealed. In his opinion Judge Bell decided that in serving such subpoenas the constable acts as a deputy sheriff and is entitled to only 15 cents for subpoenas and 6 cents for each mile traveled.

—Huntingdon Centennial.

The centennial of the organization of Huntingdon borough will be celebrated Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week with considerable ceremony. The committee have arranged attractions for each of the days as follows:

TUESDAY, 8TH.

Veteran and Military Day.—Unveiling of "Standing Stone" at 10 A. M.; addresses; parade of military and veteran societies, Young America Battalion at 1 P. M.; base ball game, Chicago National League club vs. Huntingdon, at 2.30. The wheelmen of the Juniata valley will hold a reunion during the day and an illuminated parade will take place in the evening.

WEDNESDAY, 9TH.

Civic Societies, Firemen and Schools Day.—Demonstration of fire companies, Sons of America, Golden Eagles, Odd Fellows, Red Men, and other societies, with the schools of Huntingdon, at 9.30 A. M. In the evening there will be an elaborate display of fireworks under the supervision of Prof. Wise.

THURSDAY, 10TH.

Industrial Day.—Parade of citizens and business men on foot and with flats and wagons at 10 A. M. Contrasts of one hundred years ago.

Balloon ascension, with parachute descension each day at 5 o'clock. Base ball, horse races and bicycle races each day on the athletic grounds.

During the three days a special train will run between Port Royal and Huntingdon passing this station going west at 8.40 A. M., and returning leave Huntingdon at 10.30 P. M. Excursion tickets will be sold.

—Robert Hughes.

The remains of Robert Hughes, mention of whose death was made in last week's ITEM, were brought to this place last Wednesday and interred in the U. B. cemetery on Thursday afternoon. The services, which were held in the U. B. church, being conducted by Rev. Courtney, pastor of the Lutheran church at Mill Creek. He was aged 26 years, 11 months and 22 days.

Deceased was employed as a farm hand by a Mr. Richardson, near Julian, Centre county, who was having his crops threshed out, Robert being stationed on the horsepower as driver. The belt which connected the power with the threshing broke, and in attempting to step off the power he missed his footing and fell among the wheels. His right leg was caught and crushed into a shapeless mass almost to the knee, and the right arm also was broken. He was removed as soon as possible and a physician summoned, who amputated the leg. On account of loss of blood and weakness of constitution he could not withstand the operation and died soon afterwards. Deceased was an inoffensive young man and enjoyed the good will of all who knew him. We extend sympathy to the bereaved friends.

—When Game May Be Killed Legally.

Below will be found some of the game laws of importance and penalties for violation of same:

Deer, October 15 to December 15, penalty \$100.00; rabbits, November 1 to January 1, penalty \$10.00; quail, November 1 to December 15, penalty \$10.00; turkey, October 15 to January 1, penalty \$10.00; squirrel, October 15 to January 1, penalty \$20.00; pheasant, October 1 to January 1, penalty \$10.00.

—Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been issued by M. W. Isenberg, clerk of the Orphans' court, during the past week:

Henry M. Hosterman, Huntingdon, and Mary Elizabeth Fouse, Alexandria.

Amon A. Curfman, Cass township, and Alice O. Grissinger, Hubbelsville.

—From all accounts Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a Godsend to the afflicted. There is no advertisement about this; we feel just like saying it. —The Democrat, Carrollton, Ky. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Cooled a Tramp.

The Chambersburg Repository gives the following account of how Alexander Stewart, Esq., dealt with the tramp question recently: "On Thursday morning a tramp called at the residence of Mr. Alex. Stewart, in Scotland, and in an impudent manner ordered his breakfast. Mrs. Stewart told him the family had not yet taken breakfast and if he would wait a short time he would be given something to eat. The fellow then abused Mrs. Stewart for not having breakfast earlier, no doubt thinking the male portion of the family was absent, but that is just where he made a very bad mistake, for when he was in the midst of his triade Mr. Stewart appeared upon the scene and by a well directed blow on the point of the chin knocked the fellow down, gathered him up and threw him over the fence. When the tramp's jarred senses returned he renewed his abusive talk. Mr. Stewart went out in the road and catching the fellow up bodily carried him to the Conococheague creek and dumped him in. He crawled out on the opposite bank and lost little time in getting out of the neighborhood. He met some men down the creek who asked him how he got so wet and badly used up and he told them that a big man up at Scotland had tried to murder him and he was fleeing for his life. This is one solution to the tramp question, and not a bad one. Let the good work go on."

Persecuted a Storekeeper.

A dispatch from Braddock dated yesterday says: "An astonishing persecution at Walfton has come to light. John Rist is a storekeeper. Last night he was held up and dangerously shot in the side and thigh by unknown men. The same night his residence was burned to the ground, the fire being of incendiary origin. It was also discovered that Rist's horses had been killed in their stalls by cutting their throats. Rist was alone at the time he was shot and can give no reason for this and his other misfortunes. Some days ago, on returning to his home, he found a note warning him to leave the country or take the consequences, and the above events are supposed to be the result. No explanation is offered.

Pleuro-Pneumonia Among Cattle.

Pleuro-pneumonia has broken out among the cattle summering in the mountains north of Tyrone, and there is considerable alarm among the farmers in that vicinity. It has been the custom for years back of the farmers of the valleys to drive their young cattle to the mountains for four or five months during the summer, and they were cared for there by a man engaged for that purpose. Recently it was noticed that a disease of some kind had broken out among the cattle, but it was not until quite a number had died that it was learned it was pleuro pneumonia. In addition to those that have died and been buried it is believed that many more are now lying dead in the woods as there is a terrible stench all through that locality.

Hosterman—Fouse.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Christian Fouse, near Alexandria, this county, was the scene of a pleasant wedding on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock. Their daughter, Miss Mary Elizabeth Fouse, was married to Henry M. Hosterman, who taught school in this place last winter. Rev. F. A. Rupley, Jr., performed the ceremony in the presence of about one hundred guests. An elegant repast was served, after which the newly wedded couple started on a tour through northern Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Hosterman are highly esteemed, and have a large circle of acquaintances and friends. They will reside in Huntingdon. —News.

To All Wheelmen.

You and your cycling friends are cordially invited to participate in the Bicycle Lantern Parade and Races to be held during the Huntingdon Borough Centennial, September 8, 9 and 10, 1896. Lantern parade, Sept. 8th at 8 o'clock. Form in the Diamond. Races, Sept. 10 at 1.30 o'clock at new Athletic grounds.

G. W. FISHER, Secretary.

D. S. DRAKE, President.

—It is estimated that the suits for damages by the families of the victims of the Atlantic City railroad disaster will aggregate not less than \$350,000.

We are Still at the Old Stand

With the usual stock of General Merchandise. We are

Prepared To Accommodate You

as well as any other store in this part of the county. If we do not have just what you want we will get it on short notice. We will receive and care for

Rock and White Oak Ties

and advance goods on them until inspected and make prompt returns. All kinds of Salable Produce taken in exchange for goods.

Respectfully,

A. B. Gillam.

Benj. O'Connor & Sons.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

Dobbins' Floating-Borax Soap has not one atom of adulteration in it. It is 100 per cent. pure. Try it once. Be sure you get the genuine. Your grocer has it, or will get it for you. Wrappers printed in red.

War veterans living in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa receive pensions amounting to more than \$82,000,000 a year.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury.

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is tenfold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure to get the genuine. It is taken internally, and is made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Catarrh and Colds Relieved in 10 to 60 Minutes.

One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this Powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use. It relieves instantly and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis and Deafness. If your druggist hasn't it in stock, ask him to procure it for you.

FITs stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORE. Free \$2 trial bottle and treatise. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

Good Hood's Sarsaparilla

Be sure to get Hood's and only HOOD'S. Hood's Pills are the favorite family cathartic.

The Causes of Sunstrokes.

"Sunstrokes are confined almost entirely to towns, and principally to cities," said Dr. A. C. Fowler, of Atoka, Ind., at the Howard. "Cases of sunstroke are very rare in the country and seldom fatal. Men work in the broiling sun, when thermometers register over a hundred degrees in the shade, and very seldom have to even seek shade. Harvesting is done in the hottest seasons of the year, and yet the hands are not injuriously affected. To some extent this is explained by the use of iced drinks and intoxicating liquors in the towns and cities, and it is partly due to the sun being reflected from sidewalks and houses in a city, while its rays are absorbed by the earth in the country; but these matters would not seem to explain all of the difference, and it appears remarkable to me that there are no sunstrokes in the country."—Washington Star.

HESITATE NO LONGER.

Modesty in women is natural. It is one of women's chief charms. No one cares for one who really lacks this essential to womanliness.

Women have suffered fearfully because of over-sensitiveness in this direction. They couldn't say to the physician what they ought to say to someone. Mrs. Pinkham has received the confidence of thousands. Women open their hearts to her. She understands their suffering, and has the power to relieve and cure.

In nearly all cases the source of women's suffering is in the womb. In many cases the male physician does not understand the case and treats the patient for consumption—indigestion—anything but the right thing.

It is under such circumstances that thousands of women have turned to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., and opened their heart and lives—woman to woman—and received her help.

You ask how she can tell if the doctor cannot? Because no man living ever treated so many cases and possesses such vast experience.

Displacement, inflammation, torpid action, stagnation, sends to all parts of the body the pains that crush you.

Lydia E. Pinkham's "Vegetable Compound" is the sure cure for this trouble. For twenty years it has done its grand work and cured thousands.

NY N U-36

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

MCKINLEY'S ACCEPTANCE

The Republican Candidate for President Issues His Formal Letter.

DISCUSSES FINANCE AND TARIFF.

The Document Consists Chiefly of His Views on the Money Question—He Says That an Adequate Protective Tariff and the Maintenance of the Gold Standard Will Restore Prosperity.

CANTON, Ohio, August 27.—Major William McKinley mailed his letter formally accepting the Republican nomination for President to Senator Thurston, of Nebraska, yesterday, and then gave out copies for publication. The letter is carefully divided into sections, each under a headline written by Major McKinley himself. Thirteen of these sections relate to the currency question, eleven to the tariff, one to reciprocity, one to immigration, one to pensions and soldiers and sailors, one to the merchant marine and navy, one to the civil service, one to law and order, one to the obliteration of sectionalism and one in which he explains that he cannot refer to each item in the platform separately, but indorses them collectively.



WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

In one portion of the letter he shows the condition of the country in 1892 and since by the testimony of Presidents Harrison and Cleveland. The purpose is to show that the currency question and the tariff issue are inseparable, and that but for our deficient revenues the money question would not now be before the public.

The letter, in part, is as follows: "Hon. John M. Thurston, and others, Members of the Notification Committee of the Republican National Convention.

"Gentlemen: In pursuance of the promise made to your committee when notified of my nomination as the Republican candidate for President, I beg to submit this formal acceptance of that high honor, and to consider in detail questions at issue in the pending campaign."

After dilating on the importance of the present issues he says:

The Free Coinage of Silver.

"For the first time since 1863, if ever before, there is presented to the American people this year a clear and direct issue as to our monetary system of vast importance in its effects, and upon the right settlement of which rests largely the financial honor and prosperity of the country. It is proposed by one wing of the Democratic party and its allies, the People's and Silver parties, to inaugurate the free and unlimited coinage of silver by independent action on the part of the United States at a ratio of sixteen ounces of silver to one ounce of gold."

"The mere declaration of this purpose is a menace to our financial and industrial interests and has already created universal alarm. It involves great peril to the credit and business of the country, a peril so grave that conservative men everywhere are breaking away from their old party associations and uniting with other patriotic citizens in emphatic protest against the platform of the Democratic National Convention as an assault upon the faith and honor of the Government and the welfare of the people. We have had few questions in the lifetime of the Republic more serious than the one which is thus presented."

No Benefit to Labor.

Continuing he declares that "we must not be misled by phrases, nor deluded by false theories. Free silver would not mean that silver dollars were to be freely had without cost or labor. It would mean the free use of the mints of the United States for the few who are owners of silver bullion, but would make silver coin no freer to the many who are engaged in other enterprises. It would not make labor easier, the hours of labor shorter, or the pay better. It would not make farming less laborious, or more profitable. It would not start a factory, or make a demand for an additional day's labor. It would create no new occupations. It would add nothing to the comfort of the masses, the capital of the people, or the wealth of the Nation. It seeks to introduce a new measure of value, but would add no value to the thing measured. It would not conserve values. On the contrary, it would derange all existing values. It would not restore business confidence, but its direct effect would be to destroy the little which yet remains."

What It Means.

"The meaning of the coinage plank adopted at Chicago is that any one may take a quantity of silver bullion, now worth 53 cents to the mints of the United States, have it coined at the expense of the Government and receive for it a silver dollar, which shall be legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private. The owner of the silver bullion would get the silver dollar. It would belong to him and to nobody else. Other people would get it only by their labor, the products of their land, or something of value. The bullion owner, on the basis of present values, would receive the silver dollar for fifty-three cents worth of silver, and other people would be required to receive it as a full dollar in the payment of debts. The Government would get nothing from the transaction. It would bear the expense of coining the silver, and the community would suffer loss by its use."

Silver Standard Would Result.

Discussing the probable result of free coinage he declares:

"The simple truth is we would be driven to a silver basis—to silver monometallism. These dollars, therefore, would stand upon their real value. If the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of sixteen ounces of silver to one ounce of

gold would, as some of its advocates assert, make fifty-three cents in silver worth one hundred cents and the silver dollar equal to the gold dollar then we would have no cheaper money than now and it would be no easier to get. But that such would be the result is against reason and is contradicted by experience in all times and in all lands. It means the debasement of our currency to the amount of the difference between the commercial and coin value of the silver dollar, which is ever changing, and the effect would be to reduce property values, entail untold financial loss, destroy confidence, impair the obligations of existing contracts, further impoverish the laborer and producers of the country, create a panic of unparalleled severity and inflict upon trade and commerce a deadly blow. Against any such policy I am unalterably opposed."

What Bimetallism Means.

"Bimetallism cannot be secured by independent action on our part. It cannot be obtained by opening our mints to the unlimited coinage of the silver of the world, at a ratio of 16 ounces of silver to 1 ounce of gold, when the commercial ratio is more than 30 ounce of silver to 1 ounce of gold. Mexico and China have tried the experiment. Mexico has free coinage of silver and gold at a ratio slightly in excess of 16 1/2 ounces of silver to 1 ounce of gold, and while her mints are freely open to both metals at that ratio not a single dollar in gold bullion is coined and circulated as money. Gold has been driven out of circulation in these countries, and they are on a silver basis alone."

"Until international agreement is had it is the plain duty of the United States to maintain the gold standard. It is the recognized and sole standard of the great commercial Nations of the world, with which we trade more largely than any other."

Favors the Use of Silver Money.

He then adds that "the Republican party has not been, and is not now, opposed to the use of silver money, as its record abundantly shows. It has done all that could be done for its increased use, with safety and honor, by the United States acting apart from other Governments. There are those who think that it has already gone beyond the limit of financial prudence. Surely, we can go no further, and we must not permit false lights to lure us across the danger line."

More Silver Than Other Lands.

"We have much more silver in use than any country in the world except India or China—\$500,000,000 more than Great Britain, \$150,000,000 more than France, \$400,000,000 more than Germany, \$325,000,000 less than India and \$125,000,000 less than China. "The Republican party has declared in favor of an international agreement, and if elected President it will be my duty to employ all proper means to promote it. The free coinage of silver in this country would defer, if not defeat, international bimetallism, and until an international agreement can be had every interest requires us to maintain our present standard."

"Independent free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 ounces of silver to 1 ounce of gold would insure the speedy contraction of the volume of our currency. It would drive at least 500,000,000 gold dollars, which we now have, permanently from the trade of the country and greatly decrease our per capita circulation. It is not proposed by the Republican party to take from the circulating medium of the country any of the silver we now have. On the contrary, it is proposed to keep all of the silver money now in circulation on a parity with gold by maintaining the pledge of the Government that all of it shall be equal to gold."

Farmers and Laborers Suffer Most.

He maintains that "debasement of the currency means destruction of values. No one suffers so much from cheap money as the farmers and laborers. They are the first to feel its bad effects and the last to recover from them. This has been the uniform experience of all countries, and here, as elsewhere, the poor, and not the rich, are always the greatest sufferers from every attempt to debase our money. It would fall with alarming severity upon investments already made, upon insurance companies and their policy holders, upon savings banks and their depositors, upon building and loan association members, upon the savings of thrift, upon pensioners and their families and upon wage earners and the purchasing power of their wages."

In the Highest Degree Reprehensible.

Continuing, he observes: "It is a cause for painful regret and solicitude that an effort is being made by those high in the councils of the allied parties to divide the people of this country into classes and create distinctions among us which, in fact, do not exist and are repugnant to our form of government. These appeals to passion and prejudice are beneath the spirit and intelligence of a free people and should be met with stern rebuke by those they are sought to influence, and I believe they will be."

"Every attempt to array class against class, the classes against the masses, section against section, labor against capital, 'the poor against the rich' or interest against interest in the United States, is in the highest degree reprehensible. It is opposed to the National instinct and interest and should be resisted by every citizen."

"We are not a Nation of classes, but of sturdy, free, independent and honorable people, despising the demagogue and never capitulating to dishonor."

"This ever-recurring effort endangers popular government and is a menace to our liberties. It is not a new campaign device or party appeal. It is as old as government among men, but was never more untimely and unfortunate than now."

Protection of Supreme Importance.

"Another issue of supreme importance," Mr. McKinley states, "is that of protection. The peril of free silver is a menace to be feared; we are already experiencing the effect of partial free trade. The one must be averted, the other corrected."

"The Republican party is wedded to the doctrine of protection and was never more earnest in its support and advocacy than now. If argument were needed to strengthen its devotion to 'the American system,' or increase the hold of that system upon the party and people, it is found in the lesson and experience of the past three years."

"The public exigencies demand prompt protective legislation which will avoid the accumulation of further debt by providing adequate revenues for the expenses of the Government. This is manifestly the requirement of duty. If elected President of the United States it will be my aim to vigorously promote this object and give that ample encouragement to the occupations of the American people which above all else is so imperatively demanded at this juncture of our National affairs."

Finance Not the Cause.

He then asserts: "It is a mere pretence to attribute the hard times to the fact that all our currency is on a gold basis. Good money never made times hard. Those who assert that our present industrial and financial depression is the result of the gold standard, have not read American history aright or been careful students of the events of recent years. We never had greater prosperity in this country, in every field of employment and industry, than in the busy years from 1890 to 1892, during all of which time this country was on a gold basis and employed more gold money in its fiscal and business operations than ever before."

"We had, too, a protective tariff under which ample revenues were collected for the Government and an accumulating surplus which was constantly applied to the payment of the public debt. Let us hold fast to that which we know is good. It is not more money we want; what we want is to put the money we already have at work." Continuing, he says: "We cannot inspire confidence by advocating repudiation or practising dishonesty. We cannot restore confidence, either to the Treasury or to the people, without a change in our present tariff legislation."

More Work Wanted.

"It is not an increase in the volume of money which is the need of the time, but an increase in the volume of business. Not an increase of coin, but an increase of confidence. Not more coinage, but a more active use of money coined. Not open mints for the unlimited coinage of the silver of the world, but open mints for the full and unrestricted labor of American workmen. The employment of our mints for the coinage of the silver of the world would not bring the necessities and comforts of life back to our people. This will only come with the employment of the masses, and such employment is certain to follow the re-establishment of a wise protective policy which shall encourage manufacturing at home. Protection has lost none of its virtue and importance."

"The first duty of the Republican party, if restored to power in the country, will be the enactment of a tariff law which will raise all the money necessary to conduct the Government, economically and honestly administered, and so adjusted as to give preference to home manufacturers and adequate protection to home labor and the home market."

In conclusion Major McKinley says:

Should Be a United Country.

"After the lapse of a century since its utterance let us, at length, and forever hereafter heed the admonition of Washington: 'There should be no North, no South, no East, no West—but a common country.' It shall be my constant aim to improve every opportunity to advance the cause of good government by promoting that spirit of forbearance and justice which is so essential to our prosperity and happiness, by joining most heartily in all proper efforts to restore the relations of brotherly respect and affection which in our early history characterized all the people of all the States."

"I would be glad to contribute towards binding in indivisible union the different divisions of the country, which, indeed, now have every inducement of sympathy and interest to weld them together more strongly than ever. I would rejoice to see demonstrated to the world, that the North and the South and the East and the West are not separated, or in danger of becoming separated, because of sectional or party differences."

"The war is long since over; we are not enemies, but friends; and as friends we will faithfully and cordially co-operate, under the approving smile of Him who has thus far so signally sustained and guided us, to preserve, inviolate our country's name and honor, its peace and good order, and its continued ascendancy among the greatest Governments on earth."

"WILLIAM MCKINLEY."

MRS. ARTHUR SEWALL.

The Wife of the Democratic Nominee for Vice-President.

Mrs. Arthur Sewall, the wife of the Democratic nominee for the Vice-Presidency, shrinks from publicity. That is the reason she persistently refused to give her pictures to the newspapers. Soon, however, she found she was not wise in this reticency, for portraits that in no wise did her justice began to appear, and at last she succumbed and sat for her photograph for publication. This picture was taken since Mr. Sewall's nomination, and is her latest photograph. The wife of the Maine candidate was Miss



MRS. ARTHUR SEWALL.

Emily Duncan Crocker and the daughter of one of Bath's most respected citizens. She was educated abroad and has spent much time on the Continent. She is a wide reader and of more than ordinary culture. Mrs. Sewall's ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Brunswick, Me., and she loves to visit the scene of her ancient home. She is a clever amateur photographer, loves flowers, delights in good literature, and is not averse to music. Mrs. Sewall agrees with her husband in politics. Their son, Harold M., who was Consul to Samoa, is a Republican.

A Famous Firm Fails.

The great dry goods firm of Hilton, Hughes & Company, New York City, the house which was founded by Alexander T. Stewart, and during his lifetime was the greatest establishment of its kind in the world, has gone down to ruin. The disaster is absolute and final. The business which Mr. Stewart founded in 1823 will never be resumed. Albert B. Hilton, the sole member of the firm of Hilton, Hughes & Co., made the assignment to creditors, without preferences. The liabilities are between \$1,500,000 and \$2,000,000. About 1500 persons are thrown out of employment. The stringency in the money market is given as the immediate cause of the failure.

Not Many Red-Haired Criminals.

An examination of the prisoners in the penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio, has resulted in the discovery of an interesting fact in criminology. Of the 2500 prisoners in the institution only three have red hair.

Cattle Plague in Jamaica.

A serious cattle plague has broken out in Jamaica, and the Legislative Council has appropriated \$2000 to pay for the services of Professor Williams, the cattle expert of Scotland, in prescribing a remedy.

BLACK FOR GOVERNOR.

Action of the New York Republicans at Saratoga

HELD A TWO DAYS' SESSION.

Congressman Black, of Troy, Nominated to Head the Ticket on the Fourth Ballot—Timothy L. Woodruff for Lieutenant-Governor—Judge Irving G. Vann, of Onondaga, for the Court of Appeals.

SARATOGA, N. Y., August 27.—The Republican State Convention met in the historic Assembly Hall at this place and held a session lasting two days. The first day's proceedings were of a routine character. At the second day's session, which lasted two hours, these nominations were made: For Governor, Frank S. Black, of Rensselaer; for Lieutenant-Governor, Timothy L. Woodruff, of Kings; and for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, Irving G. Vann, of Onondaga. The convention then adjourned sine die.

The first day's session of the convention was devoted to temporary and permanent organizations, the adoption of a platform and the nomination of candidates for Governor.

The convention was called to order at 12:22 o'clock p. m. by Benjamin Odell, in the absence, by reason of illness, of Chairman Hackett, of the Republican State Committee.

Bishop Newman, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, opened the convention with prayer. Frank S. Black, the Temporary Chairman, then made an effective address and General Stewart L. Woodruff, who was selected for Permanent Chairman, followed him in a brief speech. Roll call showed that 753 delegates were in attendance. A feature of the first day's proceedings was the exclusion of Warner Miller from the convention. When the Committee on Credentials reported against Mr. Miller he tried to speak, but was ruled out of order because his name was not on the roll. On motion of Thomas C. Platt he was allowed to be heard. Then the convention almost unanimously voted to adopt the committee's report.

The platform which indorsed the National ticket and the State issues upon which this campaign is to be made was then read and adopted.

The following men were then put in nomination for Governor: George W. Aldridge, Monroe; Hamilton Fish, Putnam; Frank S. Black, Rensselaer; Timothy D. Ellsworth, Niagara; Edgar T. Brackett, Saratoga; James A. Wadsworth, Genesee; Archie E. Baxter, Chemung; John Palmer, Albany; Charles T. Saxton, of Wayne, and James A. Roberts, of Erie. Without the formality of a nomination the names of J. Sloat Fassett, of Chemung; Clarence E. Lexow, of Rockland, and Frank Hiscok, of Onondaga, were voted for.

Two ballots were taken in the convention. There are 753 delegates and 380 were necessary to a choice. No candidate received within 150 votes of enough to nominate and the convention adjourned for the day.

Second Day's Proceedings.

The morning of the second day of the convention opened with everybody still guessing and twelve hopeful candidates in the field for the gubernatorial nomination.

After calling the convention to order Chairman Woodruff recognized Titus Sheard, of Herkimer, who proceeded to answer Warner Miller's speech of the day before saying that the end of the party he represented had been maligned by Mr. Miller. When Mr. Sheard had finished, the first roll call of the day on the nomination for Governor, the third of the convention, was begun, and an indication of the decision of the leaders was given when William Barnes, of Albany, came to the front, and withdrew the name of John Palmer, casting the majority of the votes of Albany County for Frank S. Black. Black got votes in New York and obtained a few votes from Kings. Saxton withdrew his name, and cast Wayne's vote for Black.

Before the clerk could announce the total result, Jacob Worth, of Kings County, arose and announced that on the next ballot he would cast ninety-two votes for Black.

The convention was in an uproar, but the chair finally got order, and the result was announced as follows: Aldridge, 242; Black, 154; Fish, 119; Odell, 82; Baxter, 51; Roberts, 38; Wadsworth, 42; Saxton, 15; Ellsworth, 9; Fassett, 6.

Then a new roll-call was demanded. Albany cast its vote for Black. Fassett, of Chemung, withdrew the name of Baxter and cast his votes for Black.

When New York was called Edward Lauterbach stepped into the aisle and said: "It is a pleasant duty for me to cast New York's 134 votes for Frank S. Black." This announcement caused a burst of applause and the demonstration lasted several minutes.

The fourth and last ballot resulted as follows: Black, 675; Aldridge, 77; Fish, 6.

When this vote was announced, which elected Frank S. Black, pandemonium broke loose and a great demonstration followed. Delegates jumped to their feet and joined with the galleries in a continued cheer which lasted ten minutes.

When order was restored Mr. Sutherland, of Monroe, moved that the nomination of Mr. Black be made unanimous. Senator Coggeshall seconded the motion, and it was carried with a shout before the Chairman put the question.

Mr. Platt moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait on Mr. Black and notify him of his nomination and ask him to come to the hall. This motion was carried with a roar and the Chair named Mr. Platt, Lieutenant-Governor Saxton and Congressman Foote.

When the committee returned with him there was another great demonstration. Mr. Black responded in a short speech, accepting the nomination.

A motion was then made that the convention take a recess, but the cries of "No" compelled the motion to be withdrawn, and the nomination of a Lieutenant-Governor was proceeded with.

Representative Sherman, of Oneida, placed in nomination Titus Sheard, of Herkimer. J. E. Pendergast, of Brooklyn, named Timothy L. Woodruff, of Brooklyn, in a speech from the platform. He was seconded by W. H. Kilbooy, of New York. Nevada M. Stranahan, of Oswego, was also named.

On the roll call Mr. Woodruff was nominated by the vote of New York. Mr. Woodruff received 541 votes. Mr. Sheard received 41 votes and Mr. Stranahan received 176. The nomination was then made unanimous by acclamation. Mr. Woodruff was escorted to the platform and also made a speech of acceptance.

The Secretary was directed to cast the unanimous vote of the convention for Judge Isaac G. Vann, of Syracuse, for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, and he was declared nominated by the convention.

The usual resolutions of thanks to the convention officers and notification of the candidates were introduced and adopted and then at 2:03 p. m. the convention adjourned sine die.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: "A Shadow on the Harvest Field."

TEXT: "And when the child was grown, it fell on a day that he went out to his father to the reapers. And he said unto his father, my head, my head! And he said to a lad, carry him to his mother. And when he had taken him and brought him to his mother he sat on her knees till noon, and then died."—II Kings iv., 18, 19, 20.

There is at least one happy home in Shunem. To the luxuriance and splendor of a great house had been given the advent of a child. Even when the Angel of Life brings a new soul to the poor man's hut, a star of joy shines over the manger. Infancy, with its helplessness and innocence, had passed away. Days of boyhood had come—days of laughter and frolic, days of sunshine and promise, days of strange questions and curiosity and quick development. I suppose among all the treasures of the house the brightest was the boy. One day there is the shout of reapers heard afar. A boy's heart always bounds at the sound of sickle or scythe. No sooner have the harvesters cut a swath across the field than the lad joins them, and the swathy reapers feel young again as they look down at that lad, as young and beautiful as was Ruth in the harvest fields of Bethlehem gleaming after the reapers. But the sun was too hot for him. Congestion of the brain seized on him. I see the swathy laborers drop their sickles; and they rush out to see what is the matter, and they fan him and they try to cool his brow; but all is of no avail. In the instant of consciousness, he puts his hands against his temples and cries out: "My head! my head!" And the father said: "Carry him to his mother," just as any father would have said; for our hand is too rough, and our voice is too harsh, and our foot is too loud to doctor a sick child, if there be in our home a gentler voice and a gentler hand and a stiller footstep. But all of no avail. While the reapers of Shunem were busy in the field, there came a stronger reaper that way, with keener scythe and for a richer harvest. He reaped only one sheaf, but oh, what a golden sheaf was that! I do not want to know any more about that heart-breaking scene than what I see in just this one pathetic sentence: "He sat on her knees till noon, and then died." Though hundreds of years have passed away since that boy skipped to the harvest-field and then was brought home and died on his mother's lap, the story still thrills us. Indeed, childhood has a charm always and everywhere. I shall now speak to you of childhood; its beauty, its susceptibility to impression, its power over the parental heart, and its blissful transition from earth to heaven.

The child's beauty does not depend upon form or feature or complexion or apparel. That destitute one that you saw on the street, bruised with unkindness and in rags, has a charm about her, even under her destitution. You have forgotten a great many persons whom you met, of finely cut features and with erect posture and with faultless complexion, while you will always remember the poor girl who, on a cold, moonlight night, as you were passing late home, in her thin shawl and barefoot on the pavement, put out her hand and said: "Please to give me a penny." Ah! how often we have walked on and said: "Oh, that is nothing but street vagabondism;" but after we got a block or two on, we stopped and said: "Ah, that is not right;" and we passed up that same way and dropped a mite into that suffering hand, as though it were not a matter of second thought, so ashamed were we of our hard heartedness. With what admiration we all look upon a group of children on the play ground or in the school, and we clap our hands almost involuntarily, and say: "How beautiful!" All stiffness and dignity are gone, and your shout is heard with theirs and you trundle their hoop, and fly their kite, and strike their ball, and all your weariness and anxiety are gone as when a child you bounded over the playground yourself. That father who stands rigid and unsympathetic amid the sportfulness of children, ought never to have been tempted out of a crusty and unredeemable solitariness. The waters leap down the rocks, but they have not the graceful step of childhood. The morning comes out of the gates of the East, throwing its silver on the lake and its gold on the towers and its fire on the cloud; but it is not so bright and beautiful as the morning of life! There is no light like that which is kindled in a child's eye, no color like that which blooms on a child's cheek, no music like the sound of a child's voice. Its face in the poorest picture redeems any imperfection in art. When we are weary with toil, their little hands pull the burdens off our back. Oh, what a dull, stale, mean world this would be without the sportfulness of children. When I find people that do not like children, I immediately doubt their moral and Christian character. But when the grace of God comes upon a child, how unspeakably attractive. When Samuel begins to pray, and Timothy begins to read the Scriptures, and Joseph shows himself invulnerable to temptation—how beautiful the scene! I know that parents sometimes get nervous when their children become pious, because they have the idea that good children always die. The strange questions about God and eternity and the dead, excite apprehension in the parental mind rather than congratulation. Indeed, there are some people that seem marked for heaven. This world is too poor a garden for them to bloom in. The hues of heaven are in the petals. There is something about their forehead that makes you think that the hand of Christ has been on it, saying: "Let this one come to Me, and let it come to Me soon." While that one tarried in the house you felt there was an angel in the room, and you thought that every sickness would be the last; and when, finally, the winds of death did scatter the leaves, you were no more surprised than to see a star come out above the cloud on a dark night; for you had often said to your companion: "My dear, we shall never raise that child." But I scout the idea that good children always die. Samuel the pious boy, became Samuel the great prophet. Christain Timothy became a minister at Ephesus. Young Daniel, consecrated to God, became prime minister of all the realm, and there are in hundreds of the schools and families of this country to-day children who love God and keep His commandments, and who are to be foremost among the Christians and the philanthropists and the reformers of the next century. The grace of God never kills anyone. A child will be more apt to grow up with religion than it will be apt to grow up without it. Length of days is promised to the righteous. The religion of Christ does not cramp the chest or curve the spine or weaken the nerves. There are no malarials floating up from the river of life. The religion of Christ throws over the heart and life of a child a supernal beauty. "Her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace."

I pass on to consider the susceptibility of childhood. Men pride themselves on their unchangeability. They will make an elaborate argument to prove that they think now just as they did twenty years ago. It is charged to frailty or fraud when a man

changes his sentiments in politics or in religion, and it is this determination of soul that so often drives back the gospel from a man's heart. It is so hard to make avarice charitable, and fraud honest, and pride humble, and skepticism Christian. The sword of God's truth seems to glance off from those mailed warriors, and the helmet seems battle-proof against God's battle-axe. But childhood; how susceptible to example and to instruction! You are not surprised at the record: "Abraham begat Isaac, and Isaac begat Jacob;" for when religion starts in a family, it is apt to go all through. Jezebel, a murderess, you are not surprised to find her son Jehoram attempting assassination. Oh, what a responsibility upon the parent and the teacher! The musician touches the keys, and the response of those keys is away off amid the pipes and the chords, and you wonder at the distance between the key and the chord. And so it is in life; if you touch a child, the result will come back from manhood or old age, telling just the tune played, whether the dirge of a great sorrow or the anthem of a great joy. The word that the Sabbath-school teacher will this afternoon whisper in the ear of the class, will be echoed back from everlasting ages of light or darkness. The home and the school decide the republic or the despotism; the barbarism or the civilization; the upbuilding of an empire, or the overthrowing of it. Higher than Parliament or Congress are the school and the family, and the sound of a child's foot may mean more than the tramp of a host. What, then, are you doing for the purpose of bringing your children into the Kingdom of God? If they are so susceptible, and if this is the very best time to act upon their eternal interests, what are you doing by way of right impulse? There were some harvesters in the fields of Scotland one hot day; and Hannah Lemond was helping them gather the hay. She laid her babe under a tree. While she was busy in the field, there was a flutter of wings in the air, and a golden eagle clutched the swaddling band of the babe, and flew away with it to the mountain eyrie. All the harvesters and Hannah Lemond started for the cliffs. It was two miles before they came to the foot of the cliffs. Getting there, who dared to mount the cliffs? No human foot had ever trod it. There were sailors there who had gone up the mast in the day of terrible tempest; they did not dare risk it. Hannah Lemond sat there for a while and looked up and saw the eagle in the eyrie, and then she leaped to her feet, and she started up where no human foot had ever trod, crag above crag, catching hold of this root or that root, until she reached the eyrie and caught her babe, the eagle swooping in fierceness all around about her. Fastening the child to her back, she started for her friends and for home. Oh, what a dizzy descent! sliding from this crag to that crag, catching by that vine and by that root, coming down further and further, to the most dangerous pass, where she found a goat and some kids. She said: "Now I'll follow the goat; the goat will know just which is the safest way down;" and she was led by the animal down to the plain. When she got there, all the people cried: "Thank God! thank God!" her strength not giving way until the rescue was effected. And they cried: "Stand back, now. Give her air!" Oh, if a woman will do that for the physical life of her child, what will you do for the eternal life of your boy and your girl? Let it not be told in the great day of eternity that Hannah Lemond put forth more exertion for the saving of the physical life of her child than you, O parent, have ever put forth for the eternal life of your little one. God help you!

I pass on to consider the power which a child wields over the parental heart. We often talk about the influence of parents upon children. I never heard anything said about the influence of children upon their parents. You go to school to them. You no more educate them than they educate you. With their little hands they have caught hold of your entire nature and you cannot wrench yourself away from their grasp. You are different men and women from what you were before they gave you the first lesson. They have revolutionized your soul. There are fountains of joy in your heart which never would have been discovered had they not discovered them. Life is to you a more stupendous thing than it was before those little feet started on the pathway to eternity. Oh, how many hopes, how many joys, how many solitudes that little one has created in your soul! You go to school every day—a school of self-denial, a school of patience, in which you are getting wiser day by day; and that influence of the child over you will increase and increase; and though your children may die, from the very throne of God they will reach down an influence to you soul, leading you on and leading you up until you mingle with their voices and sit beside their thrones.

The grasp which the child has over the parent's heart is seen in what the parent will do for the child. Storm and darkness and heat and cold are nothing to you if they stand between you and your child's welfare. A great lawyer, when yet unknown, one day stood in the court room and made an eloquent plea before some men of great legal attainments; and a gentleman said to him afterward: "How could you be so calm standing in that august presence?" "Oh," said Erskine, "I felt my children pulling at my skirts crying for bread." What stream will you not swim, what cavern will you not enter, what battle will you not fight, what hunger will you not endure for your children? Your children? Your children must have bread though you starve. Your children must be well clothed though you go in rags. You say: "My children shall be educated though I never had any chance." What to you are weary limbs, and aching head, and hands hardened and callous, if only the welfare of your children can be wrought out by it? Their sorrow is your sorrow, their joy your joy, their advancement your victory. And, oh, when the last sickness comes, how you fight back the march of disease, and it is only after a tremendous struggle that you surrender. And then when the spirit has fled, the great deep is broken up, and Rachel will not be comforted because her children are not, and David goes up the palace stairs, crying: "Oh, Absalom, my son, my son, would God I had died for thee, oh, Absalom, my son, my son."

There is not a large family, or hardly a large family that has not bent over such a treasure and lost it. In the family fold is there no dead lamb? I have seen many such cases of sorrow. There is one pre-eminent in my memory as pastor—Scoville Haynes McCollum. The story of his death has brought hundreds unto God. He belonged to my parish in the West. A thorough boy, nine or ten years of age. Nothing morbid, nothing dull about him. His voice loudest and his foot swiftest on the playground. Often he has come into my house and thrown himself down on the floor in an exhaustion of boisterous mirth; and yet he was a Christian, consecrated to God, keeping His commandments. That is the kind of childish piety I believe in. When the days of sickness came suddenly and he was told that he could not get well, he said: "Jesus alone can save me. Jesus will save me. He has saved me. Don't cry, mamma. I shall go right straight up to heaven." And then they gave him a glass of water to cool his hot lips and he said: "Mamma, I shall take a draught from the water of life after awhile, of which if one drink, he shall never get thirty again. I lay myself at Jesus's feet and I want Him to do just what He thinks best to do with me." In those days "Rest for the Weary" was a new hymn, and he had

learned it; and in a perfect ecstasy of soul, in his last hour, he cried out:

In the Christian's home in glory
There remains a land of rest;
There my Saviour's gone before me
To fulfil my soul's request;
There is rest for the weary,
There is rest for you.
Sing, oh, sing, ye heirs of glory.
Shout your triumphs as you go;
Zion's gates are open for you,
You shall find an entrance through
There is rest for the weary.

"There is rest for you, papa; there is rest for you, mamma." And then putting his hands over his heart, he said: "Yes, there is rest for me." And then he asked them to read "The Lord is my Shepherd, I shall not want. He maketh me lie down in green pastures, and leadeth me beside still waters;" and he cried out: "O Death, where is thy sting? O Grave, where is thy victory?"

Only ten years old! And then he said: "Now I wish you would just turn this bed so I can look once more on the foliage and see the sun set." And they turned the bed; and he said: "I do so wish that Jesus would hurry and come and take me." They said to him, "Why, are you not willing to await the Lord's time?" "Yes," he said, "I am; but I would rather Jesus would come and hurry and take me." And so, with a peace indescribable, he passed away.

Oh, there is nothing sad about a child's death save the grief in the parent's heart. You see the little ones go right out from a world of sin and suffering to a world of joy. How many sorrows they escape! how many temptations, how many troubles! Children dead are safe. Those that live are in peril. We know not what dark path they may take. The day may come in which they will break your heart; but children dead are safe—safe forever. Weeping parents, do not mourn too bitterly over your child that has gone. There are two kinds of prayers made at a child's sick bed. One prayer the Lord likes; the other prayer He does not like. When a soul kneels down at a child's sick-bed and says: "O Lord, spare this little one; he is very near to my heart; I don't want to part with him, but Thy will be done"—that is the kind of a prayer the Lord loves. There is another kind of prayer which I have heard men make in substance when they say: "O Lord, this isn't right; it is hard to take this child; you have no right to take this child; spare this child; I can't give him up. I want give him up." The Lord answers that kind of a prayer sometimes. The child lives and lives on and travels off in paths of wickedness to perish. At the end of every prayer for a child's life, say: "Thy will, O Lord, be done."

The brightest lights that can be kindled, Christ has kindled. Let us, old and young, rejoice that heaven is gathering up so much that is attractive. In that far land we are not strangers. There are those there who speak our name day by day, and they wonder why so long we tarry. If I could count up the names of all those who have gone out from these families into the kingdom of heaven, it would take me all day to mention their names. A great multitude before the throne. You loved them once; you love them now; and ever and anon you think you hear their voices calling you upward. Ah, yes, they have gone out from all these families, and you want no book to tell you of the dying experience of Christian children. You have heard it; it has been whispered in your ear, O father, O mother, O brother, O sister. Toward that good land all Christians are bearing. This snapping of heart-strings, this flight of years, this tread of the heart reminds us that we are passing away. Under spring blossoms, and through summer harvests, and across autumnal leaves; and through the wintry snowbanks, we are passing on. Oh, rejoice at it, children of God, rejoice at it! How we shall gather them up, the loved and the lost! Before we mount our throne, before we drink of the fountain, before we strike the harp of our eternal celebration, we will cry out: "Where are our loved and lost?" And then, how we shall gather them up! Oh, how we shall gather them up!

In this dark world of sin and pain
We only meet to part again;
But when we reach the heavenly shore
We there shall meet to part no more.

The hope that we shall see that day
Should chase our present griefs away;
When these short years of pain are past
We'll meet before the throne at last.

HER HOSPITAL ON WHEELS.

Whenever Mrs. Platt is in Pain She is Not to Be Moved.

A curious method of treatment of an invalid is engaging public attention at Aurora, Ill. Mrs. Platt, of Kendall County, is creating a sensation by the literal observance of her doctor's orders. Mrs. Platt, who is an invalid, was being removed in a surrey from her old home to a new residence, just completed, a mile from the old one, when she was taken with a peculiar pain to which she is subject. Her doctor had given orders that whenever this pain came on she was to stop wherever she happened to be. She took the doctor's advice and stopped the carriage. That was four weeks ago, and the vehicle, with its eccentric burden, is still by the wayside. A brother, J. Updyke, sleeps under the vehicle at night. When the woman's pain ceases the carriage is drawn ahead, only to be stopped when the pain returns. But ten rods have been covered in the past week. Hundreds of persons visit the queer hospital, which is on the Oswego-Joliet road.

777 POUNDS OF CHILDREN.

Enormous Weight of Offspring in the Davis Family.

A family named Davis, from Wayne County, West Virginia, recently gave an exhibition at Buena Vista, Ohio. They are journeying to Cincinnati in a covered wagon, where the old man expects to exhibit his three children. They are indeed freaks. Nannie, the oldest, is not quite sixteen, is good looking and sings quite well; but she tips the beam at 537 pounds, and is still gaining a pound per week. Her belt, though tight for her, easily encircles three men standing together. Her young sister, Gertrude, though only eight years old, tips the scales at 226 pounds, and gains a pound a week, while her baby brother, who is four years old, weighs fourteen pounds. The parents are of medium size. They appear to be very poor, and give like exhibitions each evening at the close of a day's drive, and in this way make expenses.

NEW LAKE IN AFRICA.

Dr. Snyder, an American Missionary, Makes a Discovery.

Dr. Snyder, an American missionary in the employ of the Southern Presbyterian Mission Board, has just arrived at Liverpool, England, after four years' absence in the Congo region of Africa. He penetrated a thousand miles into the interior, exploring regions never before visited by a white man.

He claims to have discovered a new lake of the first magnitude. He honored the Presbyterian Board of Missions by naming the lake after the President of that organization.

Mrs. Snyder accompanied her husband on the perilous journey. They traveled through vast stretches of wilderness. In places they were regarded by the natives as superior beings, while everywhere their visits attracted the greatest curiosity.

Pistols and Pestles.

The duelling pistol now occupies its proper place, in the museum of the collector of relics of barbarism. The pistol ought to have beside it the pestle that turned out pills like bullets, to be shot like bullets at the target of the liver. But the pestle is still in evidence, and will be, probably, until everybody has tested the virtue of Ayer's sugar coated pills. They treat the liver as a friend, not as an enemy. Instead of driving it, they coax it. They are compounded on the theory that the liver does its work thoroughly and faithfully under obstructing conditions, and if the obstructions are removed, the liver will do its daily duty. When your liver wants help, get "the pill that will."

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

The Forests of the World.

Russia has 508,000,000 acres of forests, in Sweden and Norway the forest area covers 62,000,000 acres; in Austria, 45,000,000 acres; in Germany, 34,000,000 acres; in Turkey, 25,000,000 acres; in Italy, 14,000,000 acres; in Switzerland, 1,700,000 acres; in France, 22,000,000 acres; in Spain, 8,000,000 acres, and in Great Britain, 3,000,000 acres.

During the last fiscal year \$17,000,000 worth of tea from China and Japan entered the port of Tacoma, Wash.

Are You Satisfied With What You Know

Or would you gladly improve your stock of knowledge? You may not have \$50 or \$80 you can spare for a 10-volume encyclopedia, but you can afford to pay fifty cents for a Hand Book of General Information. You won't want to pay even this unless you are desirous of improving your mind and believe that a five-hundred-page book, filled with a condensed mass of valuable knowledge, will be read by you. This valuable Encyclopedia will be sent postpaid for fifty cents in stamps by the Book Publishing House, 134 Leonard St., N. Y. City. Every person who has not a large encyclopedia should take advantage of this great offer at once and store his mind with the valuable facts collated in this book.

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It Makes Home Brighter.

Lever Bros., Ltd., Hudson & Harrison Sts., N. Y.

An Eagle's Ducklings.

At a meeting of the British Ornithologists' Club, held some time ago, H. M. Wallis exhibited three eggs of a golden eagle which had been about thirty years in confinement and began laying eggs about fifteen years ago. The eggs were taken and those of a domestic duck substituted. The eagle hatched three of the latter and reared three fine birds, feeding them principally on rats.

The inhabitants of the United Kingdom post 44,000,000 letters, etc., each week.



For headache (whether sick or nervous), toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swelling of the joints and pains of all kinds, the application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effects a permanent cure.

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SAPOLIO

The Sin of Taking Offence

No one is obliged to take offence. A readiness to do it gives evidence of deep-seated selfishness; and a habit of doing it is proof conclusive that folly reigns.

Many who are quite careful to avoid giving offence have not yet come to a full recognition of the fact that taking offence is worse. It betokens a most unhealthy tone of mind.

It gives evidence of a sinful and unchristlike spirit. It shows that the thought is fastened on self, that precious self, the most important personage in all the universe; and this petted darling some one has had the temerity, the impudence, to insult or slight! Shall it not be promptly resented?

Yes, by the fool, by him who likes to be continually in cool water. Let him nurse his injuries, and care sedulously for his dignity, and make both himself and all around him as uncomfortable as possible. He will find no end of occasions if he is on the lookout for them; and there will be no getting along with him in any sort of peace. At the most unexpected moment he has taken mortal umbrage at something said or done with utmost innocence. No excuse suffices; he is alienated forever, and in the course of a few years he has managed to get rid of about all who tried, in vain, to show him friendship. He has become perfectly certain that everybody is against him.

Surely there is a better way, even the way of love. He who is full of love will see things undisturbed by the blinding mists of selfishness which steam up from corruption within. He will behold realities, not appearances; facts, not fancies.

He will have tender pity for the failings and weaknesses of others. He will be so full of such genial kindness that no amount of ill behavior can make him cross.

He will have so much of sweetness in him that circumstances cannot sour him.

Love is a little child. Love lives in sunshine. Love believes all things that make for peace, is ignorant and incredulous regarding evil, delights to humble itself before others and prefers them in honor. It does not take offence.

No one can do so without guilt. No one can do so and have that happiness which is God's gift to children.

Wise is he, and truly blest, who absolutely refuses to receive the affronts that may be proffered him, who positively declines to feel aggrieved, no matter who attempts to put grief upon him, who promptly and obstinately thrusts out of his thoughts the injury that some one thought to do him.

We are our own masters in this matter. Our actions flow from our feelings, our feelings, our feelings from our opinions, and are our own. Everything is susceptible of explanation. If we look at it awry, we shall get awry; if we look at it from the proper angle, we shall find no occasion for turmoil.

One's heart may be torn and bleeding, yet no offence necessarily taken. True manliness and true womanliness do not take offence, for you will find at the bottom of the offended heart that little grain of selfishness, that misery-making pride and love of self. What a beautiful thing it is to see a man or woman suffer in silence. Such a nature is a forgiving one, and they are the loveliest characters to fully and truly know, for you never offend that friend, but may wound him deeply—a wounded heart is not an offended heart.—*Sel.*

Where Pennies are Coined.

It is not generally known that all the minor coins of base metal, such as pennies and nickels are made at the Philadelphia mint, and that nearly 100,000,000 pennies are coined there every year. This large

number is occasioned by the fact that thousands of pennies are lost annually, and the government has some difficulty in maintaining a supply. The profit of the government on their manufacture is large. The blanks for making them are purchased for one dollar a thousand from a Cincinnati firm that produces them by contracts. Blanks for nickels are obtained in the same way, costing Uncle Sam only a cent and a half a piece.

Gold is coined in Philadelphia and San Francisco. Not enough of it comes into mint at New Orleans to make the coinage of it worth while. Gold pieces are the only coins of the United States which are worth their face value intrinsically. A double eagle contains twenty dollars' worth of gold without counting the one-tenth part copper.—*Scientific American.*

The copper mine owners of Michigan are agitating the question of the coinage of copper as money. Why not? Copper has been used for money from time immemorial, has been demonetized, and should be given a show along with depreciated silver. Put less than a nickel's worth of copper into a dollar and make the people take it. We'll then have a chance to get rid of our old copper boilers at over 900 per cent profit.

Sent it to His Mother in Germany.

Mr. Jacob Esbensen, who is in the employ of the Chicago Lumber Co., at Des Moines, Iowa, says: "I have just sent some medicine back to my mother in the old country, that I know from personal use to be the best medicine in world for rheumatism, having used it in my family for several years. It is called Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It always does the work." 50 cent bottles for sale by J. G. Gillam.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment Is unequalled for Eczema, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Nipples, Chapped Hands, Itching Piles, Burns, Frost Bites, Chronic Sore Eyes and Granulated Eye Lids. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

TO HORSE OWNERS.

For putting a horse in a fine healthy condition try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders. They tone up the system, aid digestion, cure loss of appetite, relieve constipation, correct kidney disorders and destroy worms, giving new life to an old or over-worked horse. 25 cents per package. For sale by druggists.

NOTICE.

The Treasurer of Huntingdon county or his deputy will attend at the time and places specified in the following list for the purpose of collecting State, County and Dog taxes for the year 1896:

Wednesday, Sept. 2, Henderson township at Union Church from 9 a. m. until 11 a. m.
Thursday, Sept. 3, Huntingdon 1st ward at Treasurer's office.
Friday, Sept. 4, Huntingdon 2d ward at Treasurer's office.
Saturday, Sept. 5, Huntingdon 3d Ward at Treasurer's office.
Monday, Sept 7, Huntingdon 4th ward, at Treasurer's office.

All taxable persons who pay their taxes to the Treasurer on or before September 15, 1896, will be allowed a reduction of 5 per cent.

The taxes levied for the year 1896 are based on 10 mills tax for current expenses of county, and 4 mills tax for payment of county debt; total, 14 mills.

GEO. M. GREEN,
County Treasurer.
Huntingdon, Pa., June 22, 1896.

Undoubtedly

the choicest, best selected, and most moderate priced assortment of

Dry Goods

are those found on our counters to-day. Particularly attractive are the new cotton goods, such as Dimities, Lawns, Dotted Swiss, India Linen, Sateens, Crepons, Seersuckers and Ginghams; also the nicest line of Prints we have ever had.

Wall Paper

We have a very large line of handsome patterns (no old stock). Prices are very low. We want you to see this line before purchasing elsewhere.

Brushes

Yes, you are going to clean house and will want scrub and wall brushes. We have an excellent assortment; also good white stone lime.

Groceries

Hungry? Want something to eat? We are headquarters for groceries. Our white fish are nice and fat. New goods arriving almost every day. We endeavor to please our customers. We ask for a share of your trade.

J. O. HEATON,
Cassville, Penn'a.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. W. SWOPE

—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention. Collections made and immediate returns given. Legal writing promptly executed.

Office on Main street.

DR. W. J. CAMPBELL,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Diseases of women and children a specialty. I am prepared at all times for country practice.

Office on Main street, opposite depot.

JOHN C. GARRETT,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

MAPLETON DEPOT, PENN'A.

All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Special attention will be given to collections. 8-18-95.

S. P. STUBBS,

—CARPET WEAVER.—

Dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.

Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

W. H. WOODS.

JAMES S. WOODS,
Notary Public.

W. H. & J. S. WOODS,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

No. 327 Penn Street. HUNTINGDON, PA.

J. R. SIMPSON,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE,

IN SOLID RELIABLE COMPANIES.

Call at office, or send for circulars.

J. G. SPANGLER, M. D.,

—PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,—

Office on Main Street, near Juniata House.

DO YOU WANT A HOME?

Good Chance.

Easy Payments.

The Rent Pays for the Property.

At \$25.00 Cash, and \$5.00 per month for 10 years, your choice of the three properties on Glendower way, or \$20.00 down and \$3.50 for property on Hill street. No interest charged. Title guaranteed. For further particulars call on or address

GEO. W. YOCUM,
Huntingdon, Pa.

I. N. SWOPE,

Mapleton Depot, Pa.

J. L. HOUCK, Cassville, Penna.

The place to buy Seasonable Goods at the right prices.

Sraw Goods

A special feature in our line is the elegant selection in the leading shapes and newest braids, eceptionally light weights viz: Yeddo, Sennits, Milans, Mackinaws and Manillas.

Ladies' Shirt Waists

We are adding a line of these goods in Dimities, Lawns, and in all the latest effects.

Dry Goods

We call your attention to our line of Serpentine Crepe, one of the most popular and satisfactory goods for mid-summer on the market, a full line of Challies, Lawns, Dimities, Satines, and Tassar Silk Prints, etc.

We are after your trade, and if a price and an up-to-date line of goods can interest you, we are bound to sell you.

J. L. HOUCK, Cassville, Pa.

Union National Bank

OF HUNTINGDON.

No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.

H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.

R. J. MATTERN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Hazlett, E. S. McMurtrie, Calvin Green K. A. Lovell and H. B. Brumbaugh.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B132.

OUR BUSINESS DON'T NEED A TONIC

WE carry the finest and most varied stock of Merchandise in Mapleton, and believe in fair dealing between seller and buyer, which explains our success. If you need

Clothing and

Gents' Furnishing Goods

we have a new and complete line. If you want

Dry Goods,

Satines,

Wool Challies,

White Goods, Etc.,

we have them, and very cheap, too.

Our line of Hats is complete. Latest styles in

Men's Stiff Hats,
Soft Hats,
Straw Hats,

too, we have. Every one NEW—just came in.

SHOES, SHOES!

If you can't get the kind you want from us you can't get them in Mapleton.

Come and see.

JNO. G. GILLAM.

Mapleton Depot,

Penn'a.

HUNTINGDON PLANING MILL,

FRITCHEY BROS., Proprietors.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Sash, Doors, Shutters, Blinds, Frames, Flooring, SIDING, SAWED AND TURNED BALUSTER, MOULDING,

Porticos, Hardwood Finish, Scroll and Turned Work, and dealers in Bill and Frame Lumber, Southern Yellow Pine and Yellow Poplar,

Western White Pine, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Fencing,

etc., in fact everything pertaining to a first-class Mill and Lumber Yard.

We Are Ahead

When it comes to selling SHOES OF ALL KINDS; our prices are the lowest in this vicinity, and we give you good value for a little money, so we think

IT WILL PAY YOU

to examine our stock whether you intend to buy or not at present.

Men's Shoes \$1.00 and Upwards,

Ladies' Shoes \$1.00 and Upwards.

We also handle a full line of

General Merchandise,

for which we will take PRODUCE in exchange. We give you one advantage, we take produce same as cash for our goods.

A call from you will be greatly appreciated by,
Yours Truly

S. B. MYERS,

Opp. Opera House

Huntingdon, Pa.

A Plain Talk

To our patrons is all we need in this intelligent age of stir and bustle. We simply want to say that we are selling boots, shoes and rubbers at 402 Penn st., as low as good goods, made at first class factories, can be sold at and make a small profit for our selves. Our winter stocks are here and lower than ever. School shoes interest nearly all parents at this time, so we have then good and solid at 75c to \$1.50 and the women's heavy shoes at 95c and up, made strong to wear. We make a specialty of ladies' fine goods from \$1.00 to \$4.00; styles are the latest and quality 100 cents to the dollar.

We can calmly say that our men's shoes in winter russets, enamel and box calf, in the latest toes, are beauties at the price we ask for them. We like to make money but we don't want to make it all on one pair of shoes, so we keep the price down and make it on the quantity we sell. As usual, our men's heavy shoes (as well as fine) at \$1 up, and boots at \$1.50 up are trade winners, as small profits on good goods is the way we keep the ball rolling. We can afford to give you close prices as we sell for cash and have no losses to make up.

A centennial souvenir will be given each purchaser of shoes and all packages of visitors will be taken care of free of charge. You are welcome to make our store your headquarters while in town as it is near the depot.

LYNN'S,

Hazlett Block. HUNTINGDON, PA

OYSTERS!

OYSTERS!

If you want the BEST, either

TUB

—or SHELL,

—CALL ON—

GEO. W. FISHER,

417 Penn Street,

Huntingdon, - Pa.

Subscribe

—FOR—

"The Item."

\$1 a Year.